ANNUAL PUBLIC HEALTH REPORT

Summercy I W. Mary

OF THE

# PROVINCE OF ASSAM

FOR THE YEAR

1924

 $\mathbf{BY}$ 

MAJOR J. B. HANAFIN, C.I.E., F.R.C.S.I., D.P.H., D.T.M.&H. (CAMB.), I.M.S., OFFG. DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH, ASSAM.



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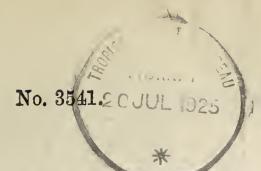
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FROM

MAJOR J. B. HANAFIN, C.I.E., F.R.C.S.I., D.P.H., D.T.M.&H.

(CAMB.), I.M.S.,

OFFG. DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC HEALTH, ASSAM,

To

THE SECOND SECRETARY TO THE GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM.

Dated Shillong, the 12th May 1925.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith the Annual Public Health Report of the Province of Assam for the year 1924.

Your obedient servant,

J. B. HANAFIN, Major, I.M.S.,

Offg. Director of Public Health, Assam.

Enclosures:

1 Report.

13 Statements.

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# [Maximum limit of narrative portion of the report, 30 pages.]

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# ANNUAL PUBLIC HEALTH REPORT

OF THE

# PROVINCE OF ASSAM

FOR THE YEAR

1924.

SECTION I.

METEOROLOGY.

The following brief summary of the chief meteorological features of the province during the year 1924 has been kindly furnished by the Director-General of Observatories:—

The cold weather period, January and February.—In January rainfall was in defect by 40 per cent. Several western disturbances affected the weather during February but the total rainfall of the month remained in moderate defect. Cloud proportion and humidity were nearly normal except in February where the former was in defect. Maximum temperature was slightly higher than usual in February.

The hot weather period, March to May.—Only 18 per cent. of the normal rainfall was received in the month of March and in agreement with this abnormal feature both cloud proportion and humidity were in defect, and temperature remained higher than usual. The mean maximum of the month was about 7° above normal. There was an improvement in the next two months during which period rainfall was normal. Cloud proportion and humidity were nearly normal in both the months, but temperature was somewhat higher than usual in April.

The monsoon period, June to September.—During this period rainfall was nearly normal in every month, the departures from normal being 11 per cent. defect in June, 10 per cent. excess in July, nil in August and 9 per cent. excess in September. Cloud proportion, humidity and temperature did not differ from the average to any appreciable extent in any of the months.

The retreating monsoon period, October to December.—Rainfall was normal in October. In November two storms and a depression from the Bay introduced spells of very wet weather in the province so that the total rainfall of the month exceeded four times the normal amount. No rain was recorded at any of the observatory stations in December. Skies were more clouded than usual in November and December and humidity was nearly normal in all the three months. Maximum temperature was on the mean of the month below normal in November while the minimum was above it throughout the period.

The common rice, which is the staple food of the population of this province, was in different districts sold at almost the same price as in the year 1923, the average quantity obtainable per rupee being 7 seers and 1 chhatak, against 7 seers and 14 chhataks in the preceding year.

SECTION II.

EUROPEAN ARMY.

(No remarks).

SECTION III.

NATIVE ARMY.

(No remarks).

#### SECTION IV.

JAILS.

(No remarks).

#### SECTION V.

#### GENERAL POPULATION.

#### Vital Statistics.

2. The report deals with the plains districts of the province, the population of which at the Census of 1921 was 6,852,242. This has been used as the basis for calculation of ratios in the report. Registration in selected areas of the hill districts is shown separately in paragraph 10 of this report.

The birth-rate of the province during 1924 was 31.04 per mille and is compared below with the rates recorded for other provinces of India:—

	70	•	Birth-rate.				
	Prov	inces.	1918-22.	1923,	1924.		
		1	•	2	3	4	
Bengal Bihar and Orissa Central Provinces Madras Burma Bombay United Provinces	••		•••	 28.75 28.7 34.2 38.05 28.0 31.19 30.95 32.17 39.3 27.3	28.82 29.9 57.02 45.63 33.1 29.52 35.57 36.04 43.16 27.6	31·04 29·45 35·7 44·18 34·89 27·40 35·60 34·72 40·05 27·0	

The birth-rate of Assam was lower than that of other provinces with the exception of Bengal, North-West Frontier Province and Burma.

The death-rate of Assam for the year 1924 was 27.30 per mille and is compared below with the rates recorded for other provinces of India:—

				Death-rate.				
	Provinces.			1918-22. 1923.		1924.		
	1			2	3	4		
Assam .	• • • •	•••		32.77	23.54	27.80		
Bengal		\$ @ 4	•••	31.9	25.5	25.86		
Bihar and Orissa .			930	37.2	25.04	29·1		
Central Provinces.	• • • •	• • •	• • •	51.85	30.53	22.59		
Madras .	• • •	•••	• • •	26.6	22.2	24.53		
Burma .	• •	6.00	•••	27.93	20.81	21.54		
Bombay .	• • •	• • •	•••	39.77	25.89	27.63		
United Provinces.	• • • •	•••	•••	45.17	23.37	28.29		
Punjab .	930	• • •	•••	36.4	30.94	4343		
North-West Front	ier Province	•••		34.0	23.7	31.0		

The total number of deaths were 187,127 for 1924, as against 161,332 for 1923. The death-rate of Assam compares favourably with the rates recorded for other provinces notwithstanding a year of epidemic cholera and endemic kala-azar.

3. The total number of births in the province during the year was 212,755, as compared with 197,518 in the previous year. The provincial birth-rate for the year 1924 was 31.04, as compared with 28.82 in 1923, and 28.43 in 1922. The rate of increase of the population, i.e., the excess of birth-rate over the death-rate was 3.74, as compared with 5.28 in the previous year. A higher birth-rate and lower death-rate resulting in the natural increase of population of 10.33 in the Sibsagar district need special mention. The increase in the birth-rate shows a recovery from the conditions prevailing in the years 1918 and 1919 which were adversely affected by the influenza epidemic and its aftermath.

The highest birth-rate (39.26) was recorded in the Goalpara district. The lowest district birth-rate was recorded in Lakhimpur (26.87). Nowgong district which recorded the rate of 23.19 in 1923 has returned a higher rate of 26.99 which is satisfactory notwithstanding a wide-spread prevalence of kala-azar in this district.

- 4. The general birth-rate for the towns in the province was '31.23, as compared with 29.23 in 1923. The majority of the towns reported rates which were near the mean figures, the exceptions of high and low figures were few and did not greatly affect the average rate. The towns of Hailakandi, Doom-Dooma and Maulvibazar which returned low rates of 16.60, 17.21 and 18.89, respectively, in 1923, have returned higher rates of 21.99, 24.09 and 23.09, respectively, in 1924.
- 5. During the year under report 208,096 births were registered in rural areas yielding a ratio of 31.04 per mille, as compared with reas.

  193,157 and 28.81, respectively, in 1923.

Amongst the rural circles individually, Bijni Duar circle in Goalpara district reported the highest rate of 51.69. Other circles reporting high rates were Mankachar (47.94), Sidli circles (44.33), Dhubri (42.98) and Kokrajhar (41.89) in the Goalpara district, Kalaigaon (47.90) in the Darrang district, Silchar (43.04) in the Cachar district, Habiganj (42.09) in the Sylhet district and Lumding (41.61) in the Nowgong district. The rates reported from Margherita (5.05) and Jaipur (11.98) in the Lakhimpur district, Majuli (15.32) in Sibsagar, Jamunamukh (15.64) in Nowgong and Dhekiajuli (15.78) in Darrang were abnormally low.

- 6. Deaths numbered 187,127 giving a ratio of 27·30 per mille, against 23·54 in 1923 and 29·34, the quinquennial average. Cholera which prevailed in endemic form throughout Assam generally became epidemic in certain districts and was mainly the cause of this increase. Nowgong, Sibsagar and Lakhimpur districts from which no cholera epidemic was reported in 1924, recorded rates which were either equal to or lower than those recorded in these districts in the preceding year. Goalpara, recorded the highest rate of 32·16, and was followed by Cachar (31·77), Sylhet (29·77) and Kamrup (29·67), all due to cholera and the lowest rate of 17·98 was recorded in the Sibsagar district.
- 7. The total number of deaths recorded in towns in 1924 aggregated 3,964, representing a death-rate of 26.57, as compared with 3,486 and 23.36 in 1923 and 24.31, the quinquennial average. The highest death-rate, viz., 36.49 was recorded in Habiganj. Barpeta coming next with 35.72. Then followed Gauhati (33.86) and Doom-Dooma (30.98). In all cases fevers were the common cause of high mortality, cholera and respiratory diseases in the case of Barpeta and Doom-Dooma, dysentery and diarrhæa in the case of Habiganj, and small-pox in the case of Gauhati being the additional causes. The towns which reported low death rates were Tinsukia (14.93), Hailakandi (16.16), Silchar (18.23) and Maulvibazar (19.19).
  - 8. The death-rate for rural areas for the year 1924 was 27.32, as compared with Death registration in rural areas.

    23.54 in the preceding year and 29.46, the quinquennial average.

Registration circles considered individually the Bajali circle (49.59) in Kamrup reported the highest death-rate. Kalaigaon (47.71) in Darrang, Dudnai (41.54), Guma (41.31) and Golakganj (40.38) in Goalpara and Gowainghat (40.27) in Sylhet also reported high rates. In certain villages in the Bajali circle cholera broke out in an epidemic form in the months of April, May, June and July which accounted for the high death-rate in that circle. Fevers were responsible for the high death-rates

in Kalaigaon and Gowainghat and cholera and fevers in Dudnai, Guma and Golakganj. Among the circles returning low death-rates, the most conspicuous were Dergaon (15.35), Jorhat (14.13), Amguri (13.84), Sonari (12.34) and Majuli (7.43) in Sibsagar, Jamunamukh (14.78) in Nowgong, Gohpur (14.18) and Dhekiajuli (13.60) in Darrang, Dhemaji (12.50), Dibrugarh (11.78), Jaipur (10.98) and Margherita (4.40) in Lakhimpur. In some of the above places the abnormally low death-rates may be due to better health conditions prevailing during the year but in others it cannot be accounted for otherwise than defective registration.

9. The subjoined table shows the results of the enquiries conducted by the Registration in compulsory areas.

Prosecutions under Act IV (B. C.) of 1873.

Vaccination Inspecting Staff in compulsory urban areas to test the accuracy of vital statistics during the non-vaccination season:—

	Municipaliti	es.		during 12 n October	ered vital s detected nonths from r 1923 to ber 1924.	oecurrenc 12 m from Oct	ed vital ces during onths ober 1923 ober 1924.	Percentage	Percentage of omissions.	
				Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.	Births.	Deaths.	
	1			2	3	4	5	6	7	
Silchar	•••	•••	•••	2	•••	258	194	.77		
Hailakandi	* • •		•••	6	•••	49	35	10.91	•••	
Sylhet	• • •	•••	•••	4	•••	483	449	•82	•••	
Karimganj	•••	***	• • •	9	6	94	91	8.73	6.19	
Maulvi Bazar	•••	•••	•••	14	•••	58	58	19.44		
Habiganj	• • •	•••	•••	2	•••	224	195	.88	•••	
Sunamganj	•••	•••	•••	12	5	149	105	7.45	4.54	
Dhubri	•••	•••		9	7	239	, 182	3.63	3.70	
Goalpara	* * *	•••		12	8	208	165	5.45	4.62	
Gauripur		* * *		35	20	117	89	23.03	18.35	
Gauhati	• • •	•••	•••	24	25	495	519	4.62	. 4.60	
Barpeta	• • •	•••	• • •	5	4	568	<b>3</b> 93	*87	1.01	
Tezpur	• • •	•••		16	15	203	212	7:31	6.61	
Mangaldai	•••	• • •	•••	5	5	25	16	16.66	23.81	
Nowgong	•••	***	•••	7	4	203	188	3.33	2.08	
Sibsagar	•••			22	12	186	96	10.58	11:11	
Nazira '	• • •	•••	• • •	•••	1	105	68	•••	1.44	
Jorhat	• • •	***		5	$_2$	197	142	2.47	1.39	
Golaghat	•••	0 + +	•••	18	12	99	72	15:38	14.28	
Dibrugarh	• • •	/·6·	•••	14	8	392	292	3.45	2.67	
North-Lakhimpu	ır	•••	•••	12	$_2$	33	42	26.67	4:54	
Doom-Dooma				•••	•••	26	37	•••	•••	
Tinsukia	***	***	•••	9	2	€8	39	11.69	4.83	
Shillong	•••	• • •	•••	•••	•••	557	273	•••	•••	
		Total	: • •	242	138	5,036	3,952	4.58	3:37	

380 omissions were detected, 336 prosecutions were instituted and 266 convictions were obtained.

The average fine inflicted for failure to register an occurrence of a birth or death was Re. 0-12-0 in 1924 as compared with Re. 1-3-0 in the preceding year: A nominal fine of annas four or thereabout was inflicted in Sunamganj, Gauripur, Gauhati, Nazira and North-Lakhimpur.

A maximum fine of Rs. 5 in few suitable cases might produce a more deterrent effect.

Registration in hill districts.

10. The appended table shows the recorded birth and death-rates in hill districts:—

.,			1924	4.	1923.		
Districts.			Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Birth-ratè.	Death-rate.	
1	,		2	3	4	5	
Khasi and Jaintia Hills	-	•••	27:88	19:19	27.31	16.59	
Naga Hills	•••	•••	17.82	21:47	16.00	16.00	
Lushai Hills	•••	•••	44.63	28.98	41.09	30 15	
Garo Hills	5 5	•••	27.59	25.14	23.64	22.60	
Sadiya Frontier Tract	•••	• • •		Not available.			

#### VITAL STATISTICS.

Registration in the Hill Districts is confined to a few areas and cannot be held to be representative of the state of these districts.

The areas under partial registration comprise a total population of 207,058 as follows:—

Khasi and Jaintia	Hills	•••	***	•••	• • •	54,911
Naga Hills		•••	• • •	• • •	•••	4,936
Lushai Hills	•••	•••	•••	***	• • •	93,406
Garo Hills	•••	17	•••	• • •	•••	48,805
Sadiya Frontier Tr	act	•••	-	• • •	•••	Not obtainable.

The death-rate of Khasi and Jaintia Hills district was 19.19 in 1924, as compared with 16:59 in the preceding year, cholera, dysentry and diarrheea and fever contributing to the increase. There were 33 deaths from cholera, the infection being imported from the Sylhet district, through the lines of communication. The infection was also introduced in the Shillong Municipality where 30 cases and 22 deaths were reported in the months of June and July. Measures including cholera inoculation for checking the spread of the disease were promptly adopted by the Civil Surgeon. Experience of this epidemic shows that the present segregation hospital at Mawlai cannot adequately meet the needs of this growing station, Shillong. The Civil Surgeon has submitted proposals to the Municipality for its extension and necessary outfit, asking for their early sanction so that work may be completed before the onset The birth and death-rates of the Shillong Municipality were 31:33 and 15.46, respectively, in 1924, as compared with 32.78 and 12.79, respectively, in the preceding year. Five cases of typhoid were reported during the year. But for malaria, the general health of the Naga Hills district in the year 1924 was reported to have been good. In this district registration is carried out in the headquarters town of Kohima and a rural circle of Dimapur whose total population is 4,936 only. A proposal for an anti-malaria scheme for the town of Kohima comprising clearance of jungle all round the station and clearing of all nalas, so that they can be easily oiled and draining other areas where water stagnates has been submitted to Government after the close of the year. The scheme also includes provision for wire mesh mosquito net for all bungalows and barracks in the station.

The rise in the birth-rate and fall in the death-rate in the year under report of the Lushai Hills district is satisfactory. The Commissioner, Surma Valley and Hill Division, in forwarding the report observes that "the harvest of 1923 was fairly good, the people had during 1924 sufficient food; the rainfall was well distributed, but November was abnormally wet; the harvest suffered from the later rain." There was no cholera or small-pox during the year except that there were a few cases of choleric diarrhæa in Aijal and its surrounding villages. Special attention is being paid for the treatment of people suffering from venereal diseases in various dispensaries in the district in which this disease is prevalent and where accommedation is inadequate temporary huts are provided.

Out of a total mortality rate of 25.14 in the Garo Hills district, 21.78 is attributed to fevers. Malaria and kala-azar are much prevalent in this district. Forty-six deaths from cholera, all sporadic in nature were reported, the infection being imported from the neighbouring plains district. There is also prevalence of leprosy in this district and the Deputy Commissioner is in favour of having a small Garo Leper Asylum at Tura for their treatment. The registration of births and deaths which is confined to the plains portion only of the district is being extended throughout the district.

Vital statistics in the Sadiya Frontier Tract are collected in the Sadiya town, one tea garden, two saw mills and some Assamese villages only, but the population of these areas is not available. The returns of civil dispensaries however show that the year was fairly healthy. The chief prevailing diseases are goitre and malaria. The former is widespread throughout the district and latter most marked in the foot of the hills. No indigenous kala-azar has been found in this district.

11. The subjoined table shows the birth and death-rates reported from tea estates-

Registration in tea gardens.

during the year 1924:-

		Districts			•	Bi	rth-rate.	Death-rate.
		1					2	3
Cuchar Sylhet Goalpara Kamrup Darrang Nowgong Sibsagar Lakhimpur	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		31.77 31.05 38.98 8.82 26.33 22.07 30.63 28.72	28·49 22·82 27·92 15·62 19·78 21·65 20·33 24·56
<b>,</b>				Total	•••	Tol.	29.49	23.02

The natural increase of population in tea gardens during the year was 6.47 which is slightly lower than that in the preceding year, and is much higher than the provincial rate. The death-rate was 23.02 as against 21.9 for 1923 and was lower than the provincial average which was 27.30. In all districts the death-rate was lower than the birth-rate except in Kamrup where reporting remains as defective as in the year 1923. In two of the gardens in this district kala-azar is known to exist. Statistical returns from the tea gardens in this district are defective. One hundred and forty-three deaths from kala-azar were reported from tea estates in the province during the year, of which 64 were from Nowgong and 53 from Darrang. Kuturi tea estate in the Nowgong district was declared kala-azar infected in the year and was inspected by the Assistant Surgeon on kala-azar duty.

- 12. The total number of births and deaths recorded within railway limits in the year 1924 were 98 and 417, respectively, as compared with 91 and 354 respectively in the preceding year. Of the 417 deaths, 113 were due to dysentery and diarrhœa and 95 to respiratory diseases.
- 13. The highest birth-rates of 3.32 and 3.23 were recorded in the months of December and January respectively, and the lowest birth-rates in July and June 1.95 and 1.96, respectively. This corresponds to previous years.

The highest death-rates of 2.71 and 2.69 were recorded in the months of November and December respectively, in which cholera was prevalent in epidemic form in some districts, and the lowest rate of 1.71 in February when there was no epidemic disease.

14. The details of registration according to age, sex and class are furnished in Mortality according to age, sex the annual forms Nos. II, IV and V attached to this report.

As usual the total combined mortality amongst males was higher than that amongst females in the ratio of 112 to 100. The mortality by age groups followed the course of previous years, the mortality in the age group "under one year" being the highest and that in the age group "ten to fifteen years" being the lowest.

The death-rates according to class in 1924 were in the following order:--

Other classes			1	•••			33.94
Muhammadans		•••		•••	• • •	•••	28.86
Hindus	•••			•••			25.68
Buddhists	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••"	18.68
Christians	• • •				***		15.18

Child welfare centre has been started in a few centres. It is proposed to initiate these in the other Municipalities in the province.

The total infant (children under 1 year) mortality per thousand births registered during 1924 was 184 75, as compared with 179 50 in 1923, and the rate for Assam is compared below with those of other provinces in India:—

Assam	• • •		• • •	•••	•••	184.75
Bengal	•••	•••	• • •	•••	•••	184.17
Bihar and Orissa		•••	•••		•••	158.4
Central Provinces	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •		234.94
Madras	• • •	•••	• • •	•••		179.20
Burma	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	187.86
Bombay	• • •	•••	• • •	•••	• • •	191.17
United Provinces	• • •	•••		• • •	• • •	191.99
Punjah	•••		•••	• • •	•••	212.57
North-West Fron	tier	Province	• • •	• • •	•••	161.4

This compares favourably with other provinces.

15. The vaccination inspecting staff checked 52,014 entries of births and deaths in village registers and detected 2,967 omissions. The percentage of omissions detected was 5.70 of the total examined, as compared with 6.35 in the preceding year. The percentage of omissions was highest in the district of Goalpara (15.06) followed by Kamrup (12.93) and Darrang (10.39) and the lowest in Nowgong (1.31).

16. There was no change in the agency for the collection and registration of vital statistics, while experiment under which four rewards of Rs. 20 each are granted to selected gaonburas in each subdivision for their good work in collection of vital statistics is still being continued in some districts, it has been discontinued in others as it is thought that it is very difficult to select the most deserving gaonburas, the mauzadars recommendation not being always reliable. Vital statistics, as previously, were collected in rural areas by police, chawkidars in Cachar, Sylhet and Goalpara districts and by gaonburas in Kamrup, Darrang, Nowgong, Sibsagar and Lakhimpur.

#### SECTION VI.

#### HISTORY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

17. The following table shows the death-rate per 1,000 from each of the chief causes of mortality during the year 1924, compared with the mean of the decennium ending 1923:—

	7.			-	1914-23.			1924.			
	Diseases.			Urban.	Rural.	Combined.	Urban.	Eural.	Combined.		
	1			2	3	4	5	6	7 *		
Cholera	•••	•••		1.46	<b>2</b> :09	2.09	1.15	2.83	2.79		
Small-pox	•••	•••	•••	· <b>4</b> 2	·41	•41	·20	.24	.24		
Plague	• • •	•••		•••	•••	•••		•••	•••		
Fevers	•••	***	•••	6.73	16.54	16.33	9.45	16-67	16.52		
Dysentery and diarrho	ea	. •••		3.19	1.90	1.93	3.63	1.58	1.62		
Respiratory diseases	•••	•••		3.31	2.22	2.25	2.97	•93	•98		
Injuries	•••	1	•••	•48	•29	•29	•75	.28	•29		
Ali other causes	•••	•••		6.93	5.21	5.24	8.40	4.76	4.81		
		Total	•••	22.54	28.70	28.56	26.57	27.32	27.30		

From the above table it will be seen that there was a total increase in mortality under "Urban" and decrease under "Rural," in the year 1924, as compared with the decennial average. There was a greater prevalence of cholera and less prevalence of small-pox and respiratory diseases in the year under report.

#### INFLUENZA.

The total number of deaths recorded under influenza during the year 1924 was 169, as compared with 554 in the preceding year. No epidemic of the disease was reported from any district.

18.—CHOLERA.

			TO.	—опог	LITUAL.			
65			Districts.				Death-rate	e per mille.
Ť						:*	1914-23.	1924.
			1				2	.3
Cachar	• • •	•••	• • •	•••	• • •	***	1.92	5.74
Sylhet	• • •		•••		•••		2.18	3.20
Goalpara	•••		•••		•••	•••	1.73	2.75
Kamrup			•••	***	•••	•••	3.16	7.09
Darrang	•••	•••	• • •	•••	•••	•••	2.95	•55
Nowgong		•••	• • •	•••	•••		2.49	•29
Sibsagar	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		1.58	•20
Lakhimpur	•••	•••	• • •	•••	•••		:69	•20
			Total	. • •	•••	•••	2.09	2.79

Cholera accounted for 19,182 deaths in 1924, a death-rate of 2.79 per mille, as against 3,728 deaths in 1923, a death-rate of .54 per mille.

A proposal is at present under consideration to form an "Epidemic section" consisting of a small number of medical men with a subordinate personnel specially trained in water duties and rural conservancy generally. This section with its materials to be under the orders of the Director of Public Health and ready to move instantly to any affected or threatened area of epidemic disease. Such a unit with its personnel and materials will be most useful to combat epidemics, especially cholera. Cholera is endemic throughout the year in Cachar and Sylhet. All other districts reported isolated cases in every month. It only requires a slight relaxation of precautionary measures to light up an epidemic when the nidus is so generally scattered. This shows the necessity of a trained staff fully provided with materials for water purification and the personnel to carry out this as well as general sanitary precautions. Reliance on the local resources is not sufficient as a rule, the latter are fully occupied with the daily duties of their station. They cannot be concentrated immediately and they cannot be expected to be as expert as an epidemic section, specially trained to deal with epidemics.

Kamrup, Cachar, Sylhet and Goalpara districts were badly affected with cholera during the year, Kamrup being the worst sufferer showing mortality of 7.09 per mille. The disease was prevalent in epidemic form in all these districts in the hot weather months from April to July and in the Sylhet and Goalpara districts there was another and more acute outbreak in the months of November and December. The disease was very widespread in Kamrup, both subdivisions being affected. Sub-Assistant Surgeons in charge of dispensaries assisted by a few Supernumerary Sub-Assistant Surgeons and three temporary epidemic doctors especially appointed by the Local Boards to deal with the epidemic rendered medical aid to the sick and took preventive measures as. far as practicable. Cholera broke out in virulent form during the months of March, April, May, June and July in Cachar and it continued unabated till the rains set in. Scanty rainfall and paucity of good drinking water increased the incidence of this disease. Cholera injection was pushed as far as possible. While some took it without any objection, most of the people took it after a lot of persuasion. Inoculations played a part in checking the spread and duration of the epidemic. In the Karimganj and Habiganj subdivisions of the Sylhet district cholera prevailed in epidemic form in April, May, June and again in October, November and December while in the remaining three subdivisions it was sporadic in nature. In Kamrup district the epidemic occurred in April, May, June and July. There was no recrudescence in the autumn.

In the Goalpara district the services of the Assistant Surgeon and Sub-Assistant Surgeons on kala-azar duty were temporarily utilised to deal with the epidemic. In all these districts Supernumerary Sub-Assistant Surgeons when available were sent by the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Assam, whenever the local staff could not cope with it and the Civil Surgeons asked for additional help.

A severe and widespread epidemic of cholera prevailed in the Valley of the Manipur State. The epidemic commenced in the month of May and continued till early September when it subsided, the total number of cases and deaths reported being 8,699 and 7,327, respectively. Leaflets containing the usual anti-cholera precautions were widedly distributed. They were read to pupils in schools in affected villages. Due precautions with regard to protection of water supplies, restriction of movements, etc., were adopted and a temporary segregation hospital and a staff of men for disinfection purposes were provided.

Vital statistics for the Manipur State are not kept up. The above figures therefore are not included in the general Cholera Statistics for the province. The epidemic started as isolated cases in April, introduced from the endemic areas by the lines of communication. On 15th May a general outbreak occurred. Had a trained epidemic Section been available as is now suggested, I am of the opinion, such epidemic would be overcome much earlier.

Bengal is the endemic seat of cholera. Sylhet is in this endemic area. Spread of infection is usually by the routes-river-rail or road from the endemic centres of Bengal up the Brahmaputra Valley.

19. Amongst the towns, Barpeta reported the highest rate of 4.69. The infection was introduced into the town from adjoining rural areas. The infection was introduced into the town from adjoining rural areas where the disease was prevalent. Other high rates in towns are Doom-Dooma (3.44), Karimganj (2.41), Silchar (2.16), Sylhet (2.07), Hailakandi (1.79), Habiganj (1.52) and Sunamganj (1.23). Only six towns, all in the Assam Valley escaped the disease.

In rural areas the following circles in the Kamrup district reported high rates, Bajali (30.44), Nalbari (12.68), Boko (8.50), and Barpeta (6.23). In Cachar the high rates were in Lakhipur (11.47), Katigora (9.71), Sonai (6.99), Katlichera (5.65) and Uderband (5.55). In Goalpara the high rates were in Guma (9.56), Dudnai (9.03), Sidli (6.51) and Ripu (6.21). In Sylhet the high rates were in Baniachong (7.59), Tahirpur (5.77), Badarpur (5.59), Nabiganj (5.20) and Ajmiriganj (5.16). Thirteen rural circles escaped the visitation of the disease.

20. The ratio of mortality from Cholera in tea estates was 1.48 in 1924, as compared with 61 in the preceding year. The high incidence was in the following order—Cachar (4.61), Kamrup (4.17), Sylhet (2.07) and Goalpara (1.05) and this is in accordance with the intensity of the prevalence of the disease among the general population.

#### 21.—SMALL-POX.

•							Death-rate	per mille.
,		•	Districts.		*		1914-23.	1924.
, , ,	•		1 1				2	3
Cachar	• • •			• • •	•••	140	.32	.02
Sylhet	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•20	.03
Goalpara	•••	•••	•••	•••	• • •	• • •	•56	•20
Kamrup		•••	•••	•••	• • •	• • •	1.11	1.02
Darrang	• • •	,		• • •	•••		•47	•84
Nowgong	•••	. • •	• • •	•••	•••	• • •	.73	•36
Sibsagar	•••	• • •	•••	•••	•••	•••	·47	· <b>0</b> 5
Lakhimpur	•••		•••	•••	•••	• •	.08	•02
		Total	•••	•••		•••	.41	•24

The death-rate from small-pox fell from '47 in the year 1923 and '41 the decennial average to 24 in the year under report. There was a fall in every district except Darrang where there was an outbreak in a localised form in two areas. In Kamrup there is opposition to vaccination among certain sections of the people and all cases of refusals were reported to the Deputy Commissioner with whose assistance some were vaccinated. But for the opposition of the people to accept vaccination, the death-rate in this district would have been reduced to the level of that of other Simple regulations under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897 (III of 1897), to make vaccination compulsory in any particular area where an epidemic of small-pox occurs or is imminent are at present under consideration. If and when such regulations are passed they would go a great way to help the district officers to eradicate the disease as they would then be in a position to compel the refractory to submit to vaccination.

High rate of mortality from small-pox in individual towns and rural areas.

the highest rate of 5.44. the disease during the year.

22. Gauhati, Nowgong and Tezpur are the only towns which reported deaths from small-pox during the year, Gauhati reporting the highest rate of 1.76. This high rate at Gauhati is unsatisfactory as vaccination is compulsory here, and there is a Health Officer. Amongst rural circles, Tezpur reported Gauhati circle (286) in Kamrup, and Ripu (2.22) in Goalpara also reported high rates. Fifty-one out of 103 rural circles were free from

23.—FEVERS.

	,					Death-rate per mille.			
		Districts.				1914-23.	1924.		
**************************************		. 1				2	. 3		
Cachar Sylhet Goalpara Kamrup Darrang Newgong Sibsagar Lakhimpur	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	14.61 16.14 26.26 17.41 15.89 16.19 11.90 10.98	13·49 16·88 27·51 17·19 17·01 16·66 10·46 10·35		
,	^		Toʻal	•••		16.33	16.52		

The ratio of mortality from fevers was 16.52, as compared with 15.52 in 1923 and 16.33, the decennial average. The mortality is still above the pre-influenzal decennium ending 1917 for which rate was 14.91. As usual fevers were more prevalent in Goalpara, Kamrup, Darrang, Nowgong and Sylhet districts in which kala-azar is endemic. This is significant, undoubtedly some were cases of kala-azar.

Malaria.—Special anti-malarial measures were continued during the year at

Pasighat, Lumding and Haflong.

The incidence of malaria at Lumding which is a railway junction still shows a steady though slow improvement. The figures are not a true indication of the incidence of malaria in Lumding as they include a large number of cases treated there from amongst the running staff infected elsewhere and also cases which came from other places for treatment.

The total number of cases treated were 2,789 in 1923 and 2,419 in 1924.

A spleen index taken amongst children resident at Lumding Bazar shows a very definite improvement since 1913:—

		Year.			Children exa	mined.	Splenic Index.	
		1			2		3	
•	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •		91		89
	•••		•••	• • •		104 213		$\frac{32}{30}$
							1 91 104 213	2 3 91 104 213

No new sanitary work of any magnitude was undertaken during the year, but improvement in the way of filling up low places is proceeding gradually. The usual routine use of oil and ordinary anti-malaria measures continues. At Haflong, all possible breeding grounds for mosquitos were sprayed with oil as a larvicidal measure and special attention was paid to drainage. The station was also kept clear of undergrowth. During the year the control of the work was transferred from the Medical Officer of the Assam-Bengal Railway to the Chairman of the Bazar Fund who works under the direction of the Civil Surgeon, Cachar.

At Pasighat, jungle clearing, oil spraying and clearing of the beds of nallahs were undertaker. Experiments were made in the use of drip cans, which proved successful. This method was therefore employed at intervals along the Mora-Lalli stream from its source, and though a little more extravagant in the expenditure of oil, proved its efficacy by the almost total absence of larvæ in this stream which, in previous years, was reported to be the principal breeding ground of the Anopheles mosquito. The result showel some improvement in malarial incidence. The incidence of infection in the Assam Rifles tell from 16.4 in 1923 to 10.9 in 1924.

The Director of Public Health made investigation in August 1924 as to the causes for the alleged increase of malaria in the Hailakandi subdivision of the Cachar district. The results of his investigations were as follows. The principal factors suggested as causing the alleged increase of malaria in the subdivision are:—

- (a) Certain deforestation operations carried out in 1922 in the subdivision itself and in the neighbourhood of the subdivision. These have had little or no effect in causing the alleged increase.
- (b) Construction of the Katakhal-Lala Railway and the production of borrow pits along the embankment. This branch line of the Assam-Bengal Railway was commenced in 1919 and was completed in 1923. It was seen that the construction has not caused any damming up of any khals nor diverted the channels of previously existing khals to any appreciable extent.

In order to arrive at dependable figures on which to work and base subsequent conclusions, it was decided to carry out a malarial survey in the subdivision. As the railway line was being accused, it was decided to calculate the Splenic Index of both adults and children of certain selected villages along both sides of the railway in its course and compare these with those obtained from villages situated some considerable distance from the line. The flooding of the country hampered this survey very much.

The result of this survey is as follows and throws very considerable and important light on the subject:—

Vil	lage.		Distance from Railway.	Adults examined.	Spleen enlarged.	Splenic Index per cent.	Children examined.	Spleen found.	Splenic Index per	Total Splenic Index per cent,
	1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Boalipar	•••	•••	½ to ½ mile	61	. 7	11:47	49	11	22:45	16:36
Hailakandi	•••	•••	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	160	14	8.75	88	7	7.95	8.46
Nachintapur	•••	•••	Dițto	63	10	15.87	15	4	26.66	17.94
Borbund'	•••	• • •	Ditto	25	5	20.00	•••	***	•••	die t
Parbakattarbun	ıd	•••	Ditto	54	3	5.22	21	5	23.90	10 66
Bausdahar	• • •	•••	5½ miles	70	13	18.57	89	30	33.70	27.04
Companiganj	•••	•••	23 ,,	76	16	21.05	41	21	51.22	31.62

The report proceeds as follows:-

"It will be observed that the Splenic Indices at the villages more remote from the Railway are considerably higher than those of villages much nearer. This is most significant and clearly indicates that the Railway embankment with its borrow pits is not wholly responsible for the alleged increase of Malaria. When the general topographical features of the country with its numerous *khats* and collections of water together with the dense rank vegetation which is to be found everywhere, are taken into consideration, it is easy to understand that the amount of mosquito breeding taking place in the Railway borrow pits is comparatively negligible and cannot very materially affect the malaria incidence. In my opinion the chief breeding grounds of mosquitos, particularly the "Anophelene" are the "Baris" in which the people live. These "Baris" are situated within dense bamboo groves, where conditions for the propagation of mosquitos, such as heat, moisture, rank vegetation, numerous collections of stagnant water and the absence of sun light and air, are ideal.

Coupled with the above is the question of insufficient supplies of quinine, which is causing an increase in the incidence of malaria. These insufficient supplies mean that patients are not getting a complete course of quininization and hence frequent relapses. Each time a patient has a relapse he is entered on the books of the dispensary concerned as a fresh case. In this manner, the malaria figures become inflated and are apt to give rise to false impressions. Relapses of malaria have become more frequent during the last few years and are the result of Local Boards being unable to supply quinine in sufficient quantity to their dispensaries for want of funds. Patients are getting smaller and insufficient doses of the drug and until steps are taken to remedy this deffect, malaria will increase."

Dr. C. Strickland, M.A., B.ch. (Cantab.), of Calcutta School of Tropical Medicines continued his Field Work researches on malaria in the province. The publication of the report will undoubtedly be of value in the anti-malaria campaign.

The result of the mosquito investigation in Shillong made by Colonel T. C. McCombie Young showed that the chief carrier is A. Maculatus, that this mosquito breeds in the swampy areas below the seepage line in nullahs and in the swamp valleys and that the irrigation channels are not responsible for these mosquitos.

Contour drains have been recommended as a remedy, and Government have sanctioned Rs. 2,277 for this purpose on Government lands. The report mentions that although malaria can be acquired in Shillong the chances of acquiring that disease are so slight as to be negligible and to demand no special personal precaution.

Anti-malarial measures of any extent in Assam are at present prohibited by their cost. A campaign against the particular anopheles mosquito the carrier in the various districts is the only sound method of prevention. In the absence of funds for this purpose, reliance must generally be placed on quinine. This drug should be sold at cheaper rates. An enquiry is now in 1925 being conducted into the possibilities of producing cinchona febrifuge in a large scale in Assam Province. The general distribution at cheap rates of this drug with its valuable alkaloids would materially reduce the death and sickness rate from malaria and the debility caused by that disease.

24. In towns the fever death-rates varied from 22.41 in Nazira to 2.41 in Karim-The towns returning the next highest death-rates ganj. from this cause were Golaghat (16.69), Maulvibazar High rates of mortality from fevers in individual towns and rural (15.89), Goalpara (15.78) and Gauripur (15.08). areas. regards rural circles, Kalaigaon (36.35), Panerihat (28.61), Mangaldai (24.12), Udalguri (23.34) and Tezpur (21.25) all in Darrang district, Golakganj (36.01), Mankachar (35.76), Bijni Duar (35.34), Dudnai (31.68), Kokrajhar (31.37), Guma (30.96), North Salmara (29.66), Goalpara (29.46), Bilasipara (27.63), Dhubri (26.35), Sidli (25.91) and Lakhipur (23.62) all in Goalpara, Gowainghat (34.15), Jaintiapur (25.03), Sylhet (22.04), Chhatak (21.98) and Habiganj (21.72) all in Sylhet, Lumding (30.80) in Nowgong, Gauhati (26.37) and Rangia (21.66) in Kamrup, Moran (23.05) and Doom-Dooma (21.96) in Lakhimpur reported high rates of mortality from fevers.

#### 25.—KALA-AZAR.

#### The number of deaths from Kala-azar.

District.		1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920•	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Cachar		2	•••	1	4	3	5	1	•••	•	2
Sylhet		159	63	31	34	7	26	183	275	841	1,874
Goalpara		55	106	153	313	311	602	557	253	442	309
Kamrup		283	277	287	564	423	931	<b>75</b> 5	450	976	1,152
Darrang		310	320	245	263	171	256	169	202	289	448
Nowgong .		419	451	591	565	<b>5</b> 59	846	1,172	933	1,291	1,479
Sibsagar .		7	28	181	235	168	114	121	128	· 219	235
Lakhimpur .	.	•••	3	1	3	5	•••	3	4	13	13
Garo Hills		12	6	18	22	20	18	26	47	54	69
Sadiya Frontier Tract.			•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	2	4
Total .		1,247	1,254	1,508	2,003	1,667	2,798	2,987	2,292	4,131	5,585

#### The number of Kala-azar cases treated.

		Die	strict.			1920.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.
			1 4			2	3	4	5	6
Cachar	•••	•••	dist	•••	•••	75	316	210	332	253
Sylhet	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	158	2,837	5,148	9,278	16,516
Goalpara	•••	•••	•••	***	•••	1,569	2,500	2,731	4,176	5,016
Kamrup	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	2,402	3,491	2,700	4,098	5,780
Darrang	•••	••-	•••	•••	•••	378	1,360	1,229	2,416	3,286
Nowgong	•••	,	•••	•••	•••	1,816	4,343	5,934	11,847	13,625
Sibsagar	•••	•••	•••	•••		659	875	1,307	2,143	2,929
Lakhimpur		•••	•••	•••	•••	9	22	12	68	81
Garo Hills		***	•••	•••	•••	43	84	329	589	985
Khasi and	Jaint	ia Hills	•••	•••	•••	54	52	59	120	274
Naga Hills	3	•••	•••	***	•	•••	•••	•••	4	3
Manipur	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		22
		To	otal	•••	•••	7,188	15,880	19,659	35,071	48,770

<sup>\*</sup> Kala-azar is not endemic in the Khasi and Jaintia Hills. These figures refer to cases treated in the Kala-azar Wards of the Pasteur and Medical Research Institute. They came from the plains. The figures include also the cases treated in the Mathan Kala-azar dispensary. Since closed for want of patients.

The main energies of the Public Health Department have been directed to the campaign against kala-azar. As mentioned in the last year's report, the close co-operation between Public Health and Medical Departments through the Public Health Board has made this campaign most effective.

Fortunately a remedy is now available by which it might, with confidence, be said the disease can be kept in check if not ultimately eliminated. This is fortunate at this period as recent surveys have shown a widespread distribution of the disease with a marked recrudescence which unchecked would undoubtedly devastate areas, as did the more localised epidemics in the nineties which in the Nowgong area exterminated villages.

The method of transmission of the parasite still remains a secret. Preventive measures at present consists of treatment of cases. Experience has shown that this is effective in effectively cheeking the disease which points to the fact that the human being is a necessary link in the transmission of the parasite if an insect vector be implicated. If, however, the path of infection be direct transmission from individual to individual the source of the disease is eliminated by the cure of the patient. The researches of the kala-azar Commission which is at present at work in the Assam Valley, may throw some light on the mode of transmission. Prevention is better than cure. Until the life history of the kala-azar parasite has been diseovered a Public Health Department is handicapped in its campaign against the disease.

The number of cases treated during the year was 48,770, as against 35,071 in 1923. This brings the total treated for the 5 years since 1920 inclusive to 126,568. The benefit conferred on the population can be estimated when it is realised that modern treatment has converted a death-rate of 90 per cent. into a recovery rate of the same figures. Taking the figures for Assam, this means that of these 123,568, 113,911 would have undoubtedly died if untreated. The benefit will be still further appreciated when it is realised that each ease is a source of infection for its area. The curing of the infected is prevention for the uninfected. The number

of deaths from kala-azar was 5,585 in 1924, as against 4,131 for 1923.

Of 48,770 cases under treatment 3,605 died. This gives a death-rate of 7:39 per cent. amongst the eases under treatment. These figures are reliable as all eases were diagnosed by medical men.

The figures 5,585 represents the total deaths as recorded in the whole province.

	Deaths reported for the province.	Deaths recorded amongst cases under treament.
. 1	2	3
Cachar Sylhet Goalpara Kamrup Darrang Nowgong Sibsagar Lakhimpur Garo Hills Sadiya Frontier Tract Khasi and Jaintia Hills	2 1,874 309 1,152 448 1,479 235 13 69 4	38 1,231 461 420 164 903 247 6 119
" Total "	5,585	3,605

The latter figures are unreliable as diagnosis and record generally for the province depend on statistics furnished by chaukidars and gaonburas, especially as it is found that in some districts the number of deaths recorded by the gaonburas and chaukidars does not even eover the deaths amongst the cases under treatment as is shown in the comparative table in the margin. Action is being, taken to attempt to make the vital statistics generally more accurate.

The statistics must be read with discrimination. Owing to a more thorough survey and more scientific diagnosis with the increased staff on kala-azar duty many cases which were formerly diagnosed "Fever" are now found to be kala-azar. This accounts for the apparently large increase in the kala-azar incidence and death-rate. Still notwithstanding this fact the last few years have shown a recrudescence of the disease which fortunately modern treatment is combating. Areas which were formerly carefully surveyed and pronounced lightly infected or free have last year been found infected. The disease is spreading.

Six Assistant Surgeons and 81 Sub-Assistant Surgeons were employed on special kala-azar duty during the year. They were posted in the various districts as shown below:—

,						Assistant Surgeon.	Sub-Assistant Surgeons.
		1				2	3
Sylhet Garo Hills Goalpara Kamrup Nowgong Darrang Sibsagar	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	1	31 5 7 9 14 7
Khasi and Jaintia	Hills	•••	• • •		•••	+ c +	.1
		Total	• • •	• • •	. •••	6	\$1

In addition to the special dispensaries run by Sub-Assistant Surgeons on special kala-azar duty, all the other dispensaries in the province are required to treat kala-azar. All Sub-Assistant Surgeons whether in charge of special kala-azar dispensaries, State or Local Board dispensaries visit and revisit villages within five-miles radius of their dispensaries in search of fresh kala-azar cases. The cases detected during such visits are advised to undergo treatment. For areas suspected to be infected with kala-azar and not falling within a five-miles radius of any dispensary, special Sub-Assistant Surgeons are placed on survey duty. Suitable arrangements for the treatment of cases brought to light by such surveys are made in all cases. The following areas were specially surveyed during the year.

Seven Sub-Assistant Surgeons were engaged throughout the year to survey the Sibsagar district. No widespread infection was discovered to require the establishment of any more special dispensaries in this district.

In the district of Cachar some of the villages of the Hailakandi subdivision and almost all the villages in the North Cachar Hills are infected. As a result of the resurvey of the Hailakandi subdivision, it has been found that the localities around the Algapur dispensary are comparatively more affected than the other areas in Hailakandi subdivision. It is under consideration whether a special kala-azar dispensary for the treatment of kala-azar is required here.

Arrangements have been made since the close of the year to survey the Sunamganj subdivision of the Sylhet district which was reported as lightly infected during the cold weather survey of 1922-23.

In the Garo Hills, survey work is not satisfactory owing to the difficulty in procuring Sub-Assistant Surgeons who are natives of the district. Non-Garo Sub-Assistant Surgeons have proved unsatisfactory.

In the Goalpara district some new infected areas were detected and two new dispensaries at Agia and Sapatgram and three out centres at Dewli, Makri and Kachudala were opened to afford medical relief in the affected areas.

In Kamrup, the Dimuria mauza was found to be infected and a special kala-azar dispensary is being opened. The survey of the Barpeta subdivision was in progress.

In the Nowgong district, a part of the Mikir Hills and Chapari area were surveyed, but it was not necessary to open any new centres in these areas.

The Sub-Assistant Surgeons in charge of the existing dispensaries in the Lakhim-pur district surveyed the villages in their jurisdiction. No widespread infection was discovered and no special action to deal with kala-azar was required.

A disturbing factor in the campaign is the number of "stop treatment cases" shown during the year. Out of 48,770 cases treated, 16,733 stopped treatment before the completion of their course. The ratio is about 33 per cent. Notwithstanding this the treatment is most popular, and patients eagerly come for injection.

The course of treatment with Soloids of Sodium Antimony Tartrate last about three months. This is rather long and tedious, and after a month or two months of injections on cessation of the fever and as a result of a general improvement in health, many patients discontinue their course and consider themselves cured. Unfortunately cessation of symptoms and absence of signs do not always indicate eradication of the disease which really requires a much more prolonged course.

Regulations under the Epidemic Diseases Act, III of 1897, published by the Government of Assam compel patients to undergo a complete course of treatment. Compulsion is not always advisable or effective. To stop this unsatisfactory condition, extensive propaganda is about to be initiated in 1925, especially in schools with the aid of the Director of Public Instruction.

Leaflets popularly illustrated and written in conversational style will be read to all school children by their teachers.

The seven Assistant Surgeons on special kala-azar duty will deliver lantern lectures. The aim is to explain fully the danger of ceasing treatment before completion. Treatment as carried out in 1924 consists of a three months' course of Sodium Antimony Tartrate. The cost of this drug per patient for a course of cure was annas 3. During the year experiments were carried out at the Pasteur Institute, Shillong, with organic compounds ("Urea Stibamine", "Von Hayden 471," "Urea Glucoside") of Antimony Salt with most encouraging results. With this compound of Antimony, treatment for cure is reduced to four weeks as against 3 months with the simple salt. The latest cost of one of these drugs—Urea Stibamine—is Rs. 10-2-0 for 3 grammes which is sufficient for the cure of one patient.

For 1925 arrangements have been made to treat all "Antimony Fast" cases (viz., cases which do not respond to treatment by the Sodium Salt) throughout the province by Urea Stibamine or other organic compounds in selected hospitals. This will shorten the treatment by a period of two months.

It will also mean a saving of Rs. 18-12-0 per patient treated in hospital diets. The extra cost of the drug in treating with Urea Stibamine as compared with the Sodium Salt is Rs. 9-15-0, a saving of Rs. 8-13-0 is therefore shown per patient treated in diets alone, not to mention Hospital accommodation, staff and clothing. It would be economically sound therefore to treat all in-door patients with Urea Stibamine or some similar compound of Antimony in hospitals where competent Medical Officers are available. The toxic effects of such a potent drug and its cost at present prohibit its general use in out-door work. However as experience is gained in technique I believe the solution of the difficulty experienced by the number of cases who stop treatment will be the general use of the more potent drug which can cure in so much shorter a time. The period of treatment is lessened to a third of the time required by the plain salt and results are more certain.

The working arrangement was the same as in the previous year. The Civil Surgeons being responsible for the kala-azar work in their districts spent about 10 days in the month in the inspection of kala-azar work. The special Assistant Surgeons spent about 3 weeks in the month on inspection duty. The Subdivisional Medical Officers also inspected the kala-azar work in their subdivisions. The Director of Public Health spent the cold weather in the inspection of kala-azar work and the Inspector General of Civil Hospitals as the President of the Public Health Board (Epidemics) also inspected kala-azar work when on tour.

26.—DYSENTERY AND DIARRHEA.

							Death-rate	ate per mille.	
			District.		•	1914-23.	1924.		
			1				2	3	
Cachar	•••	•••	• • •		• • •	•••	2.11	3.12	
Sylhet	•••		•••	•••	•••	•••	1.77	1.71	
Goalpara	•••	•••	•••	• • •	•••	•••	·32	•33	
Kamrup	•••	•••	• • •	•••	•••	•••	.84	·8 <b>7</b>	
Darrang	• • •	•••	• • •	2 ~ ●	• •	•••	2.93	1.82	
Nowgong	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	1.16	·82	
Sibsagar	•••	***	• • •	• • •	•••		3.34	1.92	
Lakhimpur	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	989	3.66	2.64	
				Total	• • •	•••	1.93	1.62	

The death-rate from dysentery and diarrhoea was 1.62, as compared with 1.33 in 1923 and 1.93, the decennial average.

The death-rate from the same cause in tea estates was 4.23, as compared with 3.76 in 1923. In Sylhet and Cachar the rates rose from 3.45 and 3.27, respectively, in 1923 to 5.14 and 4.01, respectively, in 1924. In other districts, excluding Kamrup in which reporting is defective, the rates were approximately the same as in the preceding year.

27. Plague.—Only one case of bubonic plague was reported from the Manipur State in the year 1924. The patient was a Bengali clerk of the Imperial Tobacco Company who left Calcutta on the 4th August 1924 and reached Imphal on the 12th of the same month. The case was brought to the notice of the Civil Surgeon on the day after, and he was immediately segregated in hospital. The clinical diagnosis of plague was confirmed by the finding of a gram-negative bipolar staining bacillus in the fluid withdrawn by gland puncture. All precautions against the spread of the disease were carried out. No fleas were found on his body or clothing. The articles

that could not be disinfected by heat or formalin vapour were burnt. As the man stopped at Kohima and Dimapur dâk bungalows in the Naga Hills district on his way up, they were disinfected. No dead rats were found either in the house of the patient or in those of his fellow passengers. No further case occurred.

28. Other causes.—The total number of deaths reported from "respiratory diseases" and "injuries" including 52 deaths from hydrophobia was 6,708 and 2,037, respectively, as compared with 6,830 and 1,933, in 1923.

The number of deaths registered under the head "all other causes" amounted to 33,196 which yielded a ratio of 4.84 per mille, as compared with 30,172 and 4.40, respectively, in 1923.

Hookworm disease.—Hookworm disease is general in Assam as is shown from the returns of Jails and tea gardens where examinations are made.

An extensive campaign against this disease would entail much expense. Although there may not be striking evidence of this disease, nevertheless the anæmia, general debility and poor physique which result from it swells the death-rate and is an economic handicap in the province.

Leprosy.—The Medical Department proposes in 1925 to have a special survey of Leprosy in four selected districts as a preliminary move to a general investigation on, and action against this disease.

#### SECTION VII.

VACCINATION.

(Published separately).

#### SECTION VIII.

SANITARY WORKS-MILITARY.

(No remarks.)

#### SECTION IX.

#### SANITARY WORKS-CIVIL.

29. The number of municipalities and small towns remained the same as in the previous year, viz., 16 and 9, respectively.

Municipal expenditure on sanitation.

Municipal expenditure on sanitat

follo	owing order :-						
(1)	Tezpur Munici	ipality	• • •		• • •		53.38
(2)	Jorhat ,		• • •	• • •	• • •	•••	52.71
(3)	Hobimani	•	• • •	• • •	• • •	5 • •	52.33
(4)	Silchar ,	,	•••			• • •	52.09
(5)	Karimganj ,	,	. • •	• • •	•••	• • •	50.05
(6)	Gauhati ,	,	•••	• • •	• • •	• • •	47.75
(7)	Dibrugarh ,	,,	•••	• • •	• • •	• • •	44.29
(8)	Sylhet ,	,	• • •	•••		•••	44.27
(9)	Shillong ,	,	• • •		• • •	* * *	42.13
(10)	Goalpara ,	,	• • •	• • •	• • •	•••	39.18
(11)	Dhubri ,	,,		•••	•••	•••	36.01
(12)	Tinsukia ,	,	•••	• • •	•••	• • •	35.76
(13)			n • •	•••	•••		30.63
(14)	Maulavi Bazar		•••	• • •			30.06
	Gauripur smal		•••		• • •		28.28
(16)	North Lakhim	pur small tow	n	•••	• • •	•••	28.21
(17)		• • •	•••	• • • .	• • •	• • •	26.27
(18)			•••		•••	• • •	25.24
(19)	Golaghat Mun	icipality	• • •	• • •	•••	•••	22.28
(20)	Nowgong	,,	•••	•••	• • •	• • •	20.58
(21)	Sibsagar	22	•••	•••	•••	•••	19.59
(22)			• • •	•••	•••	•••	19.42
-(23)	1	-		•••	•••	•••	19.30
(24)			• • •	• • •	•••	•••	9.27
(25)	Nazira small t	town	• • •	• • •	•••	•••	6.41
2.11.	II a bisma with a mid	To mi on one or	Transair	alitica and	int in 102	1 toring	the on

Both Habiganj and Karimganj Municipalities spent in 1924 twice the amount they usually spend on conservancy.

The following statement shows the expenditure for public health purposes during the year 1924, as compared with that in 1923:—

T.	1- 6			Total exp	enditure.	Differ	ence.
Hea	ds of expenditure.			1924.	1923.	Increase.	Decrease.
	1			2	3	4	5
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Conservancy including latrines, etc.	establishment,	road	watering,	2,40,509	<b>2,</b> 35,076	5,433	•••
2. Drainage	•••	•••	• • •	19,250	19,494	•••	244
3. Water-supply .	•	•••	•••	1,22,004	<b>1,24,0</b> 80	•••	2,076
4. Disposal of the dead		•••		554	2,013		1,459
5. Markets and slaughter-h	ouses	•••	•••	13,942	11,132	2,810	•••
6. Vaccination .	••	•••	•••	4,075	3,323	752	- •••
7. Other sanitary works .			•••	11,717	11,477	240	•••
	Total	***	•••	4,12,051	4,06,595	9,235	3,779
8. Construction and mainte	enance of roads	9 + 1	<b>6 • •</b>	1,47,786	1,31,060	16,726	•••
	Total including	ng roads	•••	5,59,837	5,37,615	25,961	3,779

Sanitary work.

Sanitary work.

The Municipal towns in this division during the year.

The waters of Sylhet and Silchar water-works were chlorinated after filtration during the year. The results of the bacteriological analysis of these waters were very good and justified the small expenditure of chlorination after filtration. Messrs. Worthington Simpson, Limited, inspected the machinery of these water-works and their suggestions for removing the defects noted were carried out. The officers of the Public Health Department made sanitary inspection of the Municipalities in this division and defects as regards conservancy, water-supply, drainage and food supply were brought to notice for rectification. In the Silchar Municipality some drains were improved.

Assam Valley Division.—No sanitary works of importance were carried out in this division. The water-works at Dhubri, Gauhati, Tezpur and Jorhat Municipalities which were inspected by Messrs. Worthington Simpson, Limited, were in order and their waters were periodically analysed bacteriologically in the Public Health Laboratory as usual. They generally gave good results. In Goalpara Municipality jungles were cleared, in Barpeta a municipal market was improved at a cost of Rs. 400 and a night-soil cart was purchased for Rs. 174, in Polasbari sheds were erected for bullocks and sweepers for Rs. 424, in Gauhati one of its markets was reconstructed at a cost of Rs. 1,000 and night-soil depôts were constructed for Rs. 430, in Tezpur a new oil engine for water-works was purchased for Rs. 5,050, in Jorhat bullocks for night-soil and rubbish carts for Rs. 545, dust bins for Rs. 171, night-soil receptacles for Rs. 50 and a watering cart for Rs. 260 were purchased, in Sibsagar one night-soil cart and 6 dust bins were purchased and in Golaghat water-supply tanks were constructed and repaired for Rs. 1,644.

All the principal Municipalities in the province are now provided with pipe water-supply except Dibrugarh which has allotted a sum of money for experimental tube well boring. A piped supply here is badly needed. The wells at present in use are badly situated, designed and protected. Samples from the piped water-supply of all Municipalities are analysed bacteriologically at the Public Health Laboratory at Shillong every six weeks. The analysis usually shows a fair to good sample of water. These samples are carefully transported in ice by a special man trained in water sample taking.

Hill Districts.—The scheme for the augmentation of the Shillong water-supply by impounding the Wah Jallynnoh spring will be completed in 1925, a sum of Rs. 25,027

having been expended on this work in 1924. In this Municipality some additional pucca drains were constructed and its segregation camp was provided with water-supply.

A total expenditure of Rs. 7,744 has been incurred by the Public Works Department in 1924 on maintenance of water-supply and drainage and on town improvement as compared with Rs. 36,657 in 1923.

#### SECTION X.

#### GENERAL REMARKS.

32. Village sanitation.—A total expenditure of Rs. 86,397 was incurred by the 19 Local Boards of the Province mainly towards the improvement of water supplies, as compared with Rs. 1,07,243 in the preceding year. The expenditure on original works, viz., construction of new tanks and wells, was as follows:—

Dhubri Local Board Rs. 10,804, Tezpur Rs. 6,622, Mangaldai Rs. 6,147, Silchar Rs. 3,910, Dibrugarh Rs. 3,798, Gauhati Rs. 3,743, Nowgong Rs. 3,266, Golaghat Rs. 2,431, Goalpara Rs. 1,719, Sibsagar Rs. 1,567, Barpeta Rs. 1,113 and 5 Local Boards in Sylhet Rs. 10,402.

The necessity for adequately protecting rural water-supplies in a province where cholera is endemic throughout the year does not receive the attention it deserves. Much might be done in protecting wells and fencing, and preventing surface water contamination of tanks.

33. A total of 4,316 parcels of quinine were sold during the year mainly through the agency of postmasters, as compared with 4,589 in 1923. The following table shows the sales by districts:—

	1	1		Treatment p	arcels sold in	Diffe	rence.
	District	S.		1924.	1923.	Increase.	Decrease.
	. 1			2	3	. 4	5
Cachar		•••	•••	262	286	••••	. 24
Sylhet	•••		₩ • •	1,445	1,520		75
Goalpara	> •••	600	••	537	573	••••	36
Kamrup	• • •	•••	• • •	560	591	· · · · •	31
Darrang	•••	•••	•••	<b>3</b> 18	387	n • • •	69
Nowgong	•••	•••	•••	271	308		37
Sibsagar	•••	• • •		175	181	••••	6
Lakhimpur		, •••	•••	134	130	4	
Khasi and Jai	ntia Hills	•••	•••	216	210	6	
Naga Hills	•••	•••	•••	71	55	16	* * * * * *
Lushai Hills	• • •		• • • }	193	268	****	69
Garo Hills	* * *	•••	• • •	28.	16	12	** * * * * *
Manipur State	· · · ·	• • •	•••	97	63	54	
Sadiya Fronti	er Tract	• • •	•••	3	1	2	
	Total		•••	4,316	4,589	•••	273

The sales in the year 1924 were approximately the same as those in the preceding year. A proposal for reducing the sale price of quining has been submitted to Government.

- The only fair of any importance which is held in this province is the Sidheswari Mela in the Cachar district, where 8,000 people assembled. There were 9 cases of cholera, of which two proved fatal. Precautions were taken beforehand against a possible outbreak of cholera. A temporary hospital in charge of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon was maintained for the reception and treatment of cholera cases. Trench latrines with plenty of lime and phenyle and sweepers to attend to them were provided. It was difficult to prevent intection as the people drank water from the infected river.
- 35. There was only one coolie camp on the Assam-Bengal Railway in Assam, viz., on the Sibsagar-Khowang construction in the Sibsagar district. Five thousand two hundred and fifty-nine coolies were employed among whom there were no epidemics. Coolies were well housed in temporary lines and trench latrines and water-supply from a tank and tube wells were provided. Two qualified Medical Officers of the Sub-Assistant Surgeon class were in charge of the Medical and Sanitary arrangements of the camp.
  - 33. A synopsis of the work done in the Provincial Public Health Laboratory,

    Public Health Laboratory.

    Shillong, during the year 1924 is given below:—

Three hundred and fifty-nine specimens of food were examined during the year, of which 133 were found more or less adulterated. Only one out of 18 samples of mustard oil was found to contain hydrocyanic acid. This is certainly an improvement as it appears that importers now take greater care in the selection of the oil which they import into the province. In previous years many samples of oils were condemned and dealers had to pay fines and to destroy their goods. As usual bacteriological analysis of water from various water-works in the province were performed every six weeks. The Sylhet and Silchar waters were in 1924 chlorinated after filtration. The results obtained showed a great improvement in the quality of the water and amply justified the small expense involved. Lactose Fermentors were rarely found in 20 c. c. of water samples taken. In Gauhati only slow filtration is adopted. The results from this municipality were not so good, the filter beds require more attention. All samples for bacteriological analysis are collected and transported in an ice box by a specially trained man.

Chemical analyses of tank and well water-supplies are periodically made :-

					2	1924.	1923.
Chemical analysis of			•••	• • •	• • •	109	91
Chemical examination		4"	J 5 6	•••	•••	19	4,
Ditto		milk	* * *	•••	•••	314	309
Ditto		mustard o		• • •	• • •	18	63
Ditto		other food		• • •	• • •	8	1
Bacteriological exam Bacteriological exam				•••	•••	265	239
Examination of mo	anit	on or vace	ine lympa	ı	• • •	172	206
Miscellaneous	bjur	•••		• • •	• • •	9	$\begin{array}{c} 943 \\ 46 \end{array}$
Silt experiment		•••	• • •	• • •	<b>* * *</b>	131	
*				•••	• • •	101	***
		Total		• • •	• • •	1,045	1,902

Assistant Surgeon Ram Taran Sen, D.P.H., who held permanent charge of the Laboratory proceeded on leave on 1st November 1923 to obtain the Diploma of Public Health. He returned on 13th November 1924 and held charge from that date. Temporary Assistant Surgeon Sarat Sasi Kundu held charge of the Laboratory from the beginning of the year to the 12th November 1924.

37. The number of immigrants to Assam during the year was 42,744, as compared with 29,477 in 1923. They used different routes as follows:—

Viâ Goalundo by steamer to Assam Valley	•••	• • •	•••	2,055
Viá Chandpur by rail to Assam Valley	•••	• • •	•••	7,823
Viá Chandpur by rail to Cachar and Sylhet	•••	•••	•••	8,857
Vid Naihati and Amingaon	*44	• • •	• • •	24,009
Total			p.	40.544
iotai	• • •	•••	•••	42,744

The steamer route is not now being used to the same extent as previously. A large number for the gardens in Upper Assam are now being sent either via Amingaon or

Chandpur. During the year 648 emigrants were received by the Embarkation Agent at Goalundo for repatriation to their native districts as follows:—

The Travelling Inspector of Emigrants inspected the sanitary arrangements on steamers, railways and at debarkation depôts as usual.

There was an exodus of coolies numbering approximately 1,900 to 2,000 from Meleng, Lakhwa and other tea estates. They marched onwards through Jorhat along the Trunk Road towards Gauhati. Every precaution was taken to house them while in the town and sanitary arrangements were adopted for the supply of water and disposal of excreta, etc. Sub-Assistant Surgeons with medicines and medical comforts accompanied them up to the boundary of the district, Sub-Assistant Surgeons from the next district relieving them.

No epidemic occurred among the emigrants on the journey during the year. Ten cases of cholera in all occurred at various times, of these seven were within the province and three outside the province.

All were detected, isolated and treated at the emigration hospitals by the Emigration Medical staff before the disease spreads. No death occurred among the immigrants during transit, a few cases of ordinary illness were treated in the emigration hospitals, and four deaths occurred in the hospitals. The immigrants were provided with good food, and pure water-supply during their journey. The sanitation by steamers and rail is under constant supervision and the absence of any epidemic or serious illness among a population drawn from various quarters of India, speaks well for the arrangements made.

38. Major T. D. Murison, I.M.s., held charge of the department throughout the year. In January he inspected the kala-azar work and Personal proceedings. vaccination in the districts of Nowgong and Sibsagar. In February he inspected kala-azar and vaccination in the Sylhet district and also inspected the Habiganj Municipality. In July, he inspected the Dhubri, Dibrugarh, Tezpur and Gauhati Municipalities In August he attended a meeting of a Committee appointed to enquire into the alleged increase of prevalence of malaria in the Hailakandi subdivision and also attended another Committee meeting for the purpose of investigating the necessity for a certain "bund" in the same subdivision and also inspected Silchar Municipality and Hailakandi town. In October, he visited Dibrugarh in connection with the kala-azar work and inspected Doom-Dooma town. November he inspected kala-azar and vaccination in the Kamrup district. December he inspected kala-azar and vaccination in the Goalpara and Nowgong districts and inspected Goalpara and Nowgong Municipalities. The post of the Assistant Director of Public Health was filled up with effect from the 15th August 1924 and since his appointment, the Assistant Director of Public Health is posted to the Sylhet district to assist the Civil Surgeon mainly in conducting the kala-azar campaign in the district.

J. B. HANAFIN, Major, I.M.S.,

SHILLONG:

Offg. Director of Public Health, Assam.

The 12th May 1925.

#### SECTION VI.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH BOARD FOR THE YEAR 1924.

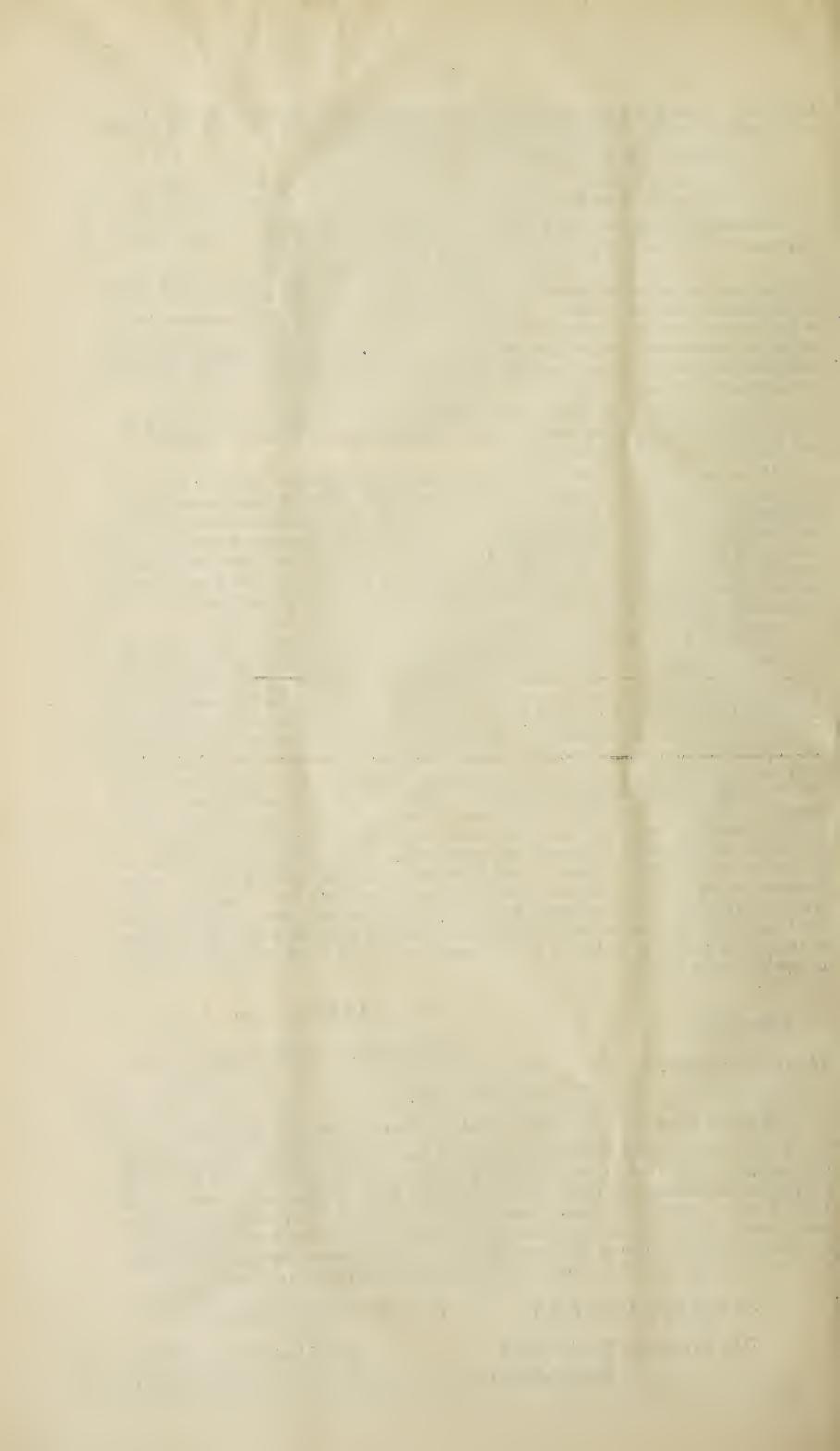
39. The constitution of the Board remained the same as before. There was only one meeting of the Board to consider the project for the augmentation of the water-supply of the Shillong Municipality. The Health Board (Epidemics) referred to in the last report performed the same functions as in the year 1923 when it was first constituted. There was constant discussion of matters and problems of Public Health as affecting the province and the co-ordination of effort between the Public Health and Medical Departments to control epidemics especially kala-azar.

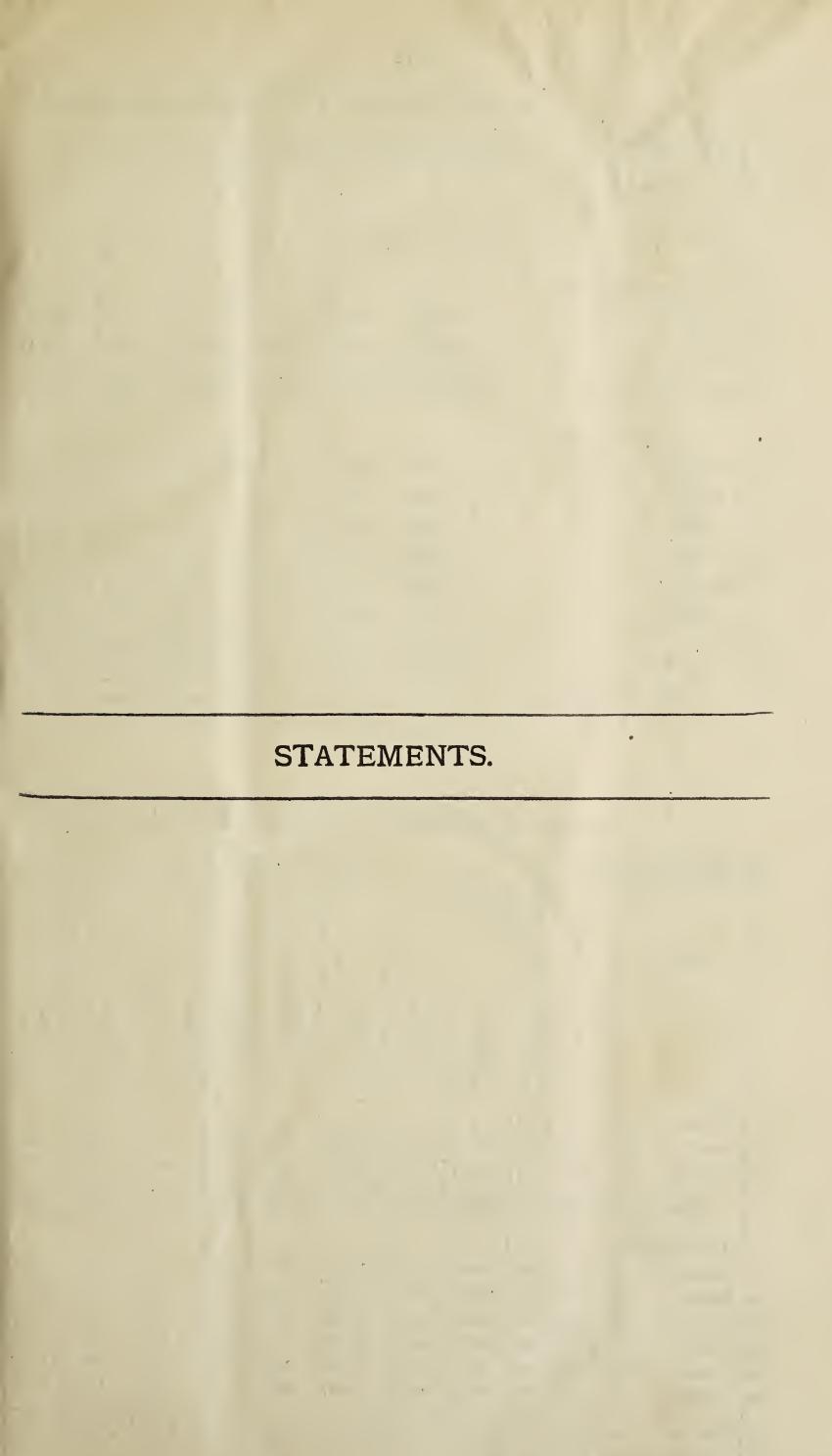
J. B. HANAFIN, Major I.M.S.,

C. H. BENSLEY, Colonel I.M.S.,

Offg. Secretary, Public Health Board, Assam.

President, Public Health Board, Assam.





24
IMPERIAL STATEMENT No. I.—Statement showing the birth

No.		Dist	riets.		Population acc	cording to the C	Census of 1921.	Numb	er of births reg	istered.
- •		17150			Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1			2		3	4	5	6	7	8
	SU	JRMA	VALLEY.							
1	Cachar	***	•••	•••	261,594	238,890	500,484	9,079	8,701	17,780
2	Sylhet	* * *	• • •	•••	1,308,734	1,232,607	2,541,341	41,188	38,131	79,319
	Total				1,570,328	1,471,497	3,041,825	50,267	46,832	97,079
	AS	SSAM 7	VALLEY.		,					
3	Goalpara	***	•••	• • •	406.028	355,895	762,523	15,565	14,377	29,942
4	Kamrup	•••	***	••	397,2€7	365,404	762,671	11,324	10,505	21,829
5	Darrang	• • •	* * *	•••	252,849	224,593	477,442	7,253	6,816	14,069
6	Nowgong	•••	• • •	• • •	208,731	189,276	398,007	5,641	5,103	10,744
7	Sibsagar		• • •	•••	433,913	389,284	823,197	11,928	11,383	23,311
8	Lakhimpur	•••	•••	•••	312,843	273,734	586,577	8,129	7,632	15,761
	Tota	al	***	•••	2,012,231	1,798,186	3,810,417	59,840	55,816	115,656
	Total for the Province			•••	3,582,559	3,269,683	6,852,242	110,107	102,648	212,755

## IMPERIAL STATEMENT No. II.—Statement showing the births and deaths

			square	Populati	on (Census	of 1921).	Birt	hs.	Number	of deaths re	egistered.
No.	Districts.	Area, in square miles.	Average population per somilo.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Total number.	Births per 1,000 of population.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
-	SURMA VALLEY.										
1	Cachar	1,859	269	261,594	238,890	500,484	17,780	35.52	8,080	7,820	15,900
2	Sylhet	5,388	472	1,308,734	1,232,607	2,541,341	79,319	31.21	40,330	35,336	75,666
	Total	7,247	419	1,570,328	1,471;497	3,041,825	97,099	31.92	48,410	43,156	91,566
	ASSAM VALLEY.										
3	Goalpara	3,954	193	406,628	€″5,895	762,523	29,942	39.26	13,489	11,034	24,523
4	Kamrup	3,863	197	397,267	365,404	762,671	21,829	28.62	11,720	10,909	22,629
5	Darrang	2,916	164	252,849	224,593	477,442	14,069	29.47	6,587	6,132	12,719
6	Nowgong	3,699	108	208,731	189,276	398,007	10,744	26.99	4,562	3,961	8,523
7	Sibsagar	5,097	162	433,913	389,284	823,197	23,311	28.31	7,713	7,094	14,807
8	Lakhimpur	3,910	143	312,843	273,734	586,577	15,761	26.87	6,607	<b>5,75</b> 3	12,360
	Total	23,439	162	2,012,231	1,798,186	3,810,417	115,656	30.35	50,678	44,883	95,561
	Total for the Province	30,686	223	3,582,559	3,269,683	6,852,242	212,755	31.04	99,088	88,039	187,127

registered in the districts of Assam during the year 1924.

Ratio of bis	rths per 1,000 of	population.	Number of mal s born to every 100	Excess of births over deaths per 1,000 of pogu-	Excess of death over births per 1,000 of popu-	Mean ratio of bi	rths per 1,000 duri	ng previous five
Male.	Female.	Total.	females born.	lation.	lation.	Male.	Female.	Total.
9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
								30.64
19.14	17:38	35.52	104	3.75	•••	15.72	14.91	
16.20	15.00	31.21	108	1.44		14.99	13.95	28.95
162	15.39	31.93	107	1.82	•••	15.11	14.11	29.23
20.41	18.85	39.26	108	7:10	•••	16.74	15.84	32.58
14.84	13.77	28.62	107	•••	1.05	14.82	13.54	28.37
15 19	14:27	29.47	106	2.83	•••	14:59	14.06	28.66
14.17	12.82	26.99	111	5.28	•••	12.73	11.97	24:70
14.49	13.82	28.31	104	10.33	•••	13.08	12:13	25.22
13.85	13:01	26.87	106	5.80	•••	12.63	12.18	24.81
15:70	14.64	30:35	107	5:28	• • •	14.24	13.28	27:63
16.06	14.98	31.04	107	3.74	•••	14.63	13.71	28:34

registered in the districts of Assam during the year 1924.

	es to			]	Deaths pe	r 1,000	of pop	ulation	n from-	***************************************		•	Mean rati	io of deaths e previous	per 1,000 five years
	f mal					hœa.					All cause	s.		, .	
	Number of deaths of males every 100 deaths of females.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysontery and Diarrhea	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	Ali other causes.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male,	Female.	Total.
	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	2 1	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
	103	5.74	.02		13.49	3.12	1.99	•32	7.07	30.89	<b>32</b> ·73	31.77	31.01	31.88	31.43
	114	3.50	.03	•••	16.88	1.71	.41	'29	6.93	30.81	28 66	29.77	33.09	30,39	31.77
-	113	<i>ა</i> ⁺62	.03		16:32	1.94	•92	.30	6.95	30.83	29 32	30.10	32.74	30.63	31.72
										ĺ					
	122	2.75	•20	•••	27.51	•33	·17	.37	·82	33.17	31.00	32.16	32.40	29.17	30.89
	107	7.09	1.02	•••	17:19	•87	•44	.29	2.74	29.50	29.85	29.67	25.83	24 22	2506
	107	•55	*84		17.01	1.82	1.47	•36	4.57	26.05	27.30	26.64	20.93	32.95	31.86
1	115	•29	•36	•••	16.66	·82	•32	•23	2.73	21.85	20.92	21.41	26 43	25.79	26.13
	108	20	.05	•••	10.46	1.92	1.35	•20	3.76	17 77	18.22	17:98	24.41	25.43	24:90
	115	•20	.03	•••	10.35	2.64	2.49	•29	5.01	2!·1?	21°J1	21.07	26.67	27.23	26.93
	112	2.14	•40		16.67	1.37	1.03	•2)	3.16	25.18	94.96	207	27.68	27.18	27.41
1.	112	2.79	24		16.2	1.62	•98	•29	4.84	27.65	26.92	27:30	29.90	28.73	29.34

26

## IMPERIAL STATEMENT No. III.—Death's registered in the

	-										Andrew Condition to
No.		. Di	istricts,			January.	February.	M	arch.	April.	May.
1			2			3	4		5	6	7
	SUI	RMA VA	LLEY.								
1	Cachar	•••	•••	•••	•••	1,223	924		1,257	2,058	2,190
2	Sylhet	•••	***	***	•••	6,576	5,604		5,131	5.737	5,874
	Total	***	•••	•••	•••	7,799	6,528		6,388	7,795	8,064
	ASSAM	VALLE	Y.								
3	Goalpara	•••	• • •	• • •	•••	1,769	1,433		1,525	1,716	1,841
4	Kamrup	•••	•••	***	•••	1,181	934		1,389	2,407	2,795
5	Darrang	***	***	- •••	•••	853	687		1,039	1,100	1,039
6	Nowgong	* * *	•••	***		593	561		704	764	824
7	Sibsagar	•••	•••	***		959	765		963	1,260	1,217
8	Lakhimpur		***	•••	•••	902	812		792	795	923
	Total	•••	•••	***	•••	6,257	5,192		6,412	7,982	8,639
	Total for the Prov	vince	***	•••		14,056	11,720	1	2,800	15,777	16,703
	Ratio per 1,000	•••	•••	• • •		2.05	1.71		1.86	2:30	2.43

# IMPERIAL STATEMENT No. IV .- Deaths registered according to

					υ	Inder 1 y	ear.							1 and u	nder 5.
No.	Districts.	Not exc	ceeding 1	month.	Over	l month a eding 6 m	ind not	Over 6 exceed	months ling 12 m	and not	Total of male columns	Total of female			N .
		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	3, 6 and 9.	columns 4, 7 and 10.	Total.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	อ็	6	7.	8	9	] 10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	SURMA VALLEY.								·						
1	Cachar	956	772	1,728	613	<b>61</b> 3	1,236	286	273	559	1,855	1,658	3,513	1,174	1 099
2	Sylhet	5,441	3,676	9,117	2,058	1,659	3,717	991	998	1,989	8,490	6,333	14,823	4,955	4,426
	Total	6,397	4,448	10,845	2,671	2,272	4,943	1,277	1,271	2,548	10,345	7,991	18,336	6,129	5,525
	ASSAM VALLEY.			- Calaban - Canana											
3	Goalpara	1,953	1,361	3,314	1,255	1,118	2,373	411	367	778	3,619	2,846	6,465	1,6°8	4 544
4	Kamrup	1,186	1,026	2,212	695	668	1,363	427	480	907	2,308	2,174	4,482	1,945	1,544 2,001
5	Darrang	551	520	1,071	604	487	1,091	275	301	576	1,430	1,308	2,788	968	900
6	Nowgong	502	423	925	388	328	716	149	161	310	1,039	912	1,951	572	5 <b>65</b>
7	Sibsagar	727	622	1,349	622	498	1,120	315	298	613	1,664	1,418	3,082	1.179	1,008
8	Lakhimpur	516	387	903	410	364	774	305	271	576	1,231	1,022	2,253	944	882
	Total	5,435	4,339	9,774	3,974	3,463	7,437	1,882	1,878	3,760	11,291	9,680	20,971	7,236	6,900
	Total for the Province.	11,832	8,787	20,619	6,645	5,735	12,380	3,159	3,149	6,308	21,636	17,671	39,307	13,365	12,425
	Population (according to the census of 1921).		40	•	•••						101,342	99,389	200,731	359,087	376,501
	Ratio per 1,000		•••	•••		•••				•••	213.49	177.79	195 81	37-21	33.00

istricts of Assam during each month of the year 1924.

June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
i					,		
1,742	1,295	1,000	971	1,008	976	1,256	15,900
5,:06	4,837	4,895	5.855	7,402	9,369	8,980	75,666
7,148	6,132	5,89 <b>5</b>	6,826	8,410	10,345	10,236	91,566
1-							
2,615	2 438	2,045	2,173	2,018	2,493	2,457	<b>24,52</b> 3
3,820	<b>2,7</b> 30	1,655	1,585	1,366	1,298	1,469	22,629
1,275	1,064	1,092	1,072	1,150	1,05	1,298	12,719
817	755	682	796	719	658	650	8,523
1,264	1,168	1,292	1,621	1,612	1,480	1,206	14,807
1,011	1,077	1,262	1,124	1,299	1,252	1,111	12,360
10,802	9,232	8,028	8,371	8,164	8,231	8,251	95,561
17,950	. 15,364	13,923	15,197	16,574	18,576	18,487	187,127
2.61	2.24	2 93	2.21	2.41	2.71	2.69	27:30

age in the districts of Assam during the year 1924.

5 and u	nder 10.	10 and	under 15.	15 and	under 20.	20 and	under 30.	30 and	under 40.	40 and	under 50.	50 and 1	ınder 60.	60 and	pwards.
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
									4 10 10 10		. 7		-	đ	1
719	- 637	414	351	334	481	739	1,187	824	846	608	428	467	378	856	<b>75</b> 5
3,103	2,591	1,946	1,259	1,642	2,438	4,246	6,169	4,496	3,974	3,697	2,324	2,767	2,081	4,988	3,741
3,822	3,228	2,360	1,610	1,976	2,919	4,985	7,356	5,320	4,820	4,395	2,752	3,234	2,459	5,844	4,496
	-		,												•
1,119	913	654	482	563	728	1,276	1,462	1,468	1,047	1,076	651	849	544	1,237	817
1,479	1,315	766	553	536	618	931	1,317	1,037	1,005	967	657	791	562	960	707
445	393	280	233	245	335	580	824	812	836	724	503	618	393	485	407
394	339	285	219	215	254	475	496	458	378	425	271	334	234	365	293
,504	459	317	296	290	432	615	1,080	815	973	796	547	717	424	816	457
445	437	261	242	242	374	685	721	890	837	852	514	588	343	469	381
4,386	3,856	2,563	2,025	2,091	2,741	4,562	5,900	5,480	5,076	4,840	3,143	3,897	2,500	4,332	3,062
8,208	7,084	4,923	3,635	4,067	5,660	9,547	13,256	10,800	9,896	9,235	5,895	7,131	4,959	10,176	7,558
580,966	568,880	433,305	342,744	278,664	292,075	577,151	613,934	556,071	448,620	359,844	259,435	198,849	149,979	137,230	118,126
14.13	12:45	11:36	10.60	14.59	19.37	16.54	<b>21</b> ·59	19:42	22.06	25.66	22.72	35.86	33.06	74:12	63.98

## IMPERIAL STATEMENT No. V.—Deaths registered according

_					,								
												Population	according
						Christians			Hindus.		M	uhammada	ns.
1	To.	Dis	stricts.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
	1		2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		SURMA	VALLEY.	{									
	1	Cachar	***	.,.	84	8 762	1,610	166,782	152,463	319,245	89,513	81,109	170,622
	2	Sylhet	***	•••	97	786	1,756	<b>5</b> 65,443	534 302	1,099,745	708.916	694,474	1,433,390
			Total	•••	1,81	3 1,548	3,366	732,225	686,765	1,418,990	828,439	775,583	1,604,012
		ASSAM	VALLEY,										
,	3	Goalpara	***		5,434	4,878	10,312	198,904	170,488	369,392	167,765	148,725	316,490
	. 4	Kamrup	•••		1,926	1,735	3,661	283,554	261,085	544,639	59,986	51,560	111,546
	- 5	Darrang	• • •		2,810	2,502	5,318	179,272	158,457	337,729	20,137	16,398	36,535
	6	Nowgong	***	•••	1,46	5 1,460	2,925	116,864	105,235	222,099	38,635	31,927	70,582
	7	Sibsagar	•••		4,55	3,823	8,380	365,885	329,131	695,016	19,370	15,624	34,994
	8	Lakhimpur	***	•••	4,21	3,515	7,73	244,85?	214,283	459,135	9,485	5,961	15,446
			Total	• • •	20,41	17,913	38,327	1,389,331	1,238,679	2,628,010	315,393	270,195	585,593
		Total for the	Province	•••	2,2,23	19,461	41,693	2,121,556	1,925,444	4,047,000	1,143,827	1,045,778	2,189,605

## IMPERIAL STATEMENT No. V.—Deaths registered according

-													
production of the state of the			-					Number of	f deaths reg	istered—co	ncld.		
			**************************************	100	F	Buddhists.		0	ther classes			Total.	
No		Distr	icts.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
				-	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
		SURMA V	ALLEY.							[			
	1	Cachar					•••	384	35?	736	8,080	7,820	15,900
V	2	Sylhet	***		1	•••	1	430	304	734	40,330	35,336	75,666
	4	Total	•••	•	1		1	814	656	1.470	48,410	43,156	91,566
		ASSAM	VALLEY.										
	3	Goalpara	• • •		12	8	20	1,856	1,344	3,900	13,489	11,034	24,523
	4	Kamrup	***	• •		1	1	1,775	1,795	3,570	11,720	10,909	22,629
	5	Darrang	•••	•••	13	16	29	2,011	1,890	3,901	6,587	6,132	12,719
	6	Nowgong	***		•••	•••	•••	1,414	1,199	2,613	4,562	3,961	8,523
	7	Sibsagar	•••		26	25	51	969	913	1,881	7,713	7,094	14,807
	8	Lakhimpur	***	***	57	13	70	1,257	1,275	2,532	6,607	5,753	12,360
		То	tal	•••	108	63	171	9,281	8,416	- 17,697	50,678	44,833	95,561
		Total for the Province		rince	109	63	172	10,095	9,072	19,167	99,088	88,039	187,127

to class in the districts of Assam during the year 1924.

to the Census of 1921.									Number of deaths registered.										
В	uddhis	ts.	01	ther class	les.	Total.			Christians.				Hindus		Muhammadans.				
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		
33	2 9	35 43	4,418 3,371	4,554 3,036	8,97 <b>2</b> 6,407	261,594 1,308,734		500,484 2,541,341	12 10	19 20	31 30	4,952 16,782	4,728 14,478	9,630 31,260	2,732 23,107	2,721 20,534	5,453 43,641		
67	11	78	7,789	7,590	15,379	1,570,328	1,471,497	3,041,825	22	39	61	21,734	19,206	40,940	25,839	23,255	49,094		
							 								·				
547	375	922	33,978	31,429	65,407	406,628	355,895	762,523	84	91	175	6,590	5,597	12,187	4,947	3,994	8,941		
286 466	113 244	399 710	51,515 50,158	50,911	102,4 <b>2</b> 6 97,150	397,267 252,849	365,404 224,593	762,671 477,442	29 67	30 47	59 114	8,567 4,032	7,952 3,719	16,519 7,751	1,349 464	1,131 460	2,480 924		
24	6	30	51,723	50,648	102,371	208,731	189,276	398,097	20	29	49	2,532	2,286	4,818	596	447	1,043		
1,389	1,055	2,444	42,712	39,651	82,363	433,913	389,284	823,197	52	51	103	6,413	5,867	12,280	254	238	492		
2,516	2,110	4,626	51,774	47,865	99,639	312,843	273,734	586,577	37	35	72	5,106	4,348	9,454	150	82	232		
5,228	3,903	9,131	281,860	267,496	549,356	2,012,231	1,798,186	3,810,417	289	283	572	33,240	29,769	63,009	7,760	6,352	14,112		
5,295	3,914	9,209	289,649	275,086	564,735	3,582,559	3,269,683	6,852,242	311	322	633	54,974	48,975	103,949	33,599	29,607	63,026		

## to class in the districts of Assam during the year 1924-concld.

					Ratio	of death	s per 1,00	00 of pop	ulation.								
Christians. Hindus.						Mu	hammad	ans.	Bu	ıddhist	ss.	Ot	her clas	sses.	Total.		
Male,	Female.	Total.	Male,	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Fomalo.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
39	40	41	42 '.	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56
14·15 10·31	24·93 25·44	19·25 17·08	29·69 29·68	31·01 27·09	30·32 28·42	30.52	33·55 29·57	31.96	29·41		23.25	86.92	1	82.03 114.56	30.89	32.73	31·77 29·77
12·10	25.19	18.12	29.68	27:76	28.85	31.19	29.98	30.60	14.92	• • • •	12:82	104.21	86.43	95.59	30.83	29.32	30.10
15·46 15·06 23·79 13·65 11·41 8·77	18·65 17·29 18·78 19·86 13·34 9·96	16·97 16·11 21·44 16·75 12·29 9·31	33·13 30·21 22·49 21·67 17·52 20·85	32·83 30·46 23·47 21·72 17·82 20·29	32·99 30·33 22·95 21·69 17·67 25·91	29·48 22·49 23·04 15·42 13·11 15·81	26.85 21.93 28.05 14.00 15.23 13.75	28·25 22·23 25·29 14·78 14·05 15·02	21·94  27·89  18·71 22·65	21·33 8·85 65·57  23·69 6·16	21·69 2·51 40·34  20 86 15 13	54·62 34·45 40 09 27·34 22 66 24·27	42·76 35·26 40·22 23·67 23·62 26·63	48.92 34.85 40.15 25.59 22.83 25.41	33·17 29·50 26·05 21·85 17·77 21·12	31·00 29·85 27·30 20·9? 18·22 21·01	32·16 29·67 26·64 21·41 17·98 21·07
14:15	15.79	14.92	23.93	24.03	23.98	24.60	23:51	24.09	20.06	16.14	18.73	32.92	31.46	32.21	25.18	24.96	25.07
13.89	16.54	15.18	25.91	25.43	25.68	29:37	28:31	<b>2</b> 8·86	20:58	16:09	18.68	34.85	32.97	33.94	27.65	26.92	27:30

30

## IMPERIAL STATEMENT No. VI.—Deaths registered from different

1		3			4		5	6	7	8	9	10		
_		snsu	Births.											
No.	District€ ar	Population according to Census of 1921.  Male.		Female.		Birth-rate.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhoa.	Respiratory diseases.		
	DISTRICTS TOWN													
	SURMA VALLEY.													
1	Cachar	40,	•••	488,052	8,924	8,556	17,480	35.81	2,849	10	•••	6,709	1,528	968
2	Sylhet	•••	•••	2,505,744	40,684	37,622	78,306	31.25	8,076	93	`	42,633	4,172	1,723
	Total	***	•••	2,993,796	49,608	46,178	95,786	31.99	10,925	103	·	49,342	5,700	2,691
	Assam Valley.		7/F 900	11 001	14.007	90,200	39.34	0.005	150		20,772	207	69	
3 4	Goalpara	• • •	•••	745,293	15,235	14,087 9,972	29,322 20,753	28.25	2,085 5,339	156 749	•••	12,738	552	216
5	Kamrup Darrang	***	•••	734,461 469,078	7,141	6,692	13,833	29.49	264	401	•••	8,043	847	668
6	Nowgong	***	•••	391,122	5,546	4,997	10,543	26.95	115	143	***	6,547	298	112
7	Sibsagar	***		804,955	11,009	11,083	22,692	28.19	165	49	•••	8,405	1,526	1,097
8	Lakhimpur	***		562,362	7,810	7,357	15,167	26.87	117	15		5,941	1,487	1,412
			•••			-								
	Total	***	***	3,709,271	58,122	54,188	112,310	30.28	8,085	1,513	•••	62,446	4,917	3,574
	Total for districts, excluding towns.		6,703,067	107,730	100,366	208,096	31.04	19,010	1,616	•••	111,788	10,617	6,265	
	TOWNS.													
		VALLEY.											Í	
1	Silehar	•••	•••	10,204	124	127	251	24.60	22			30	34	26
2	Hailakandi	•••		2,228	31	18	49	21.99	4	•••	]	12	2	2
3	Sylhet	•••	•••	16,912	228	234	462	27.32	35			90	82	63
4	Karimganj	***	•••	4,552	63	53	116	25.48	11			11 [	19	11
5	Maulvi Bazar	• • •	***	3,334	32	45	77	23:09	1			53	5	
6	Habiganj	***	•••	5,918	106	88	194	32.78	9			74	56	13
7	Sunamganj		***	4,881	75	89	164	33.59	6	nı	•••	48	10	2
	Total	44.6	•••	48,029	659	654	1,313	27:33	88	***		318	208	117

causes in the districts and towns of the province of Assam during the year 1924.

		1	.1			12	13						14					15
	In	juries.									Ratio o	f deatl	ns per 1,0	000 of po	pulation.			
Suic	eide.	1 20	mals.									hœa.				From a	ll causes.	
Male.	Female.	Wounds or accidents.	Snakes and wild animals.	Rabies.	Total.	All other causes.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhea.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	For the year.	Mean of previous five years.	No.
4	1	136	8	1	150	3,464	15,678	5.84	.02		13.75	3.13	1.98	*31	7:09	32.12	31.79	1
29	12	630	65	9	745	17,254	74,696	3.22	•03		17·01	1.66	•68	•29	6.88	29.80	31.88	2
			H0.					0.05	-00		10.10	1.00			0.00		91.07	
33	13	766	73	10	895	20,718	90,374	3.65	.03		16.48	1.90	.89	-29	6:92	30.19	31.87	
5	9	152	102	3	271	488	24,048	2.79	•21		27:87	•28	•09	•36	.65	32.77	30.94	3
37	34	72	56	8	207	1,851	21,652	7.27	1.02	•••	17:34	•75	29	•28	2.25	29.48	24.91	4
9	7	82	53	9	160	2,089	12,472	•56	*85	•••	17:14	1.81	1.42	` •34	4.45	26.59	32.09	5
5	2	38	34	5	84	1,023	8,322	•29	•36		16.74	76	•28	•21	2.62	21.28	26.09	6
22	20	85	19	9	155	2,984	14,381	.20	•06	} }	10.44	1.89	1.36	· <b>1</b> 9	3.70	17.86	25.01	7
21	11	103	13	5	153	2,789	11,914	•20	'02	•••	10.52	2.63	2.50	•27	4.94	21.11	27.19	8
99	83	532	277	39	1,030	11,224	92,789	2.18	•40		16.83	1.32	.96	·27	3.02	25.01	27.52	
132	96	1,298	350	49	1,925	31,942	183,163	2.83	•24		16.67	1.28	.93	•28	4.76	27.32	29.46	
											,							
-		10			40	01	100	2.16			2.94	0.00	0.25	1.05	W.00	70.00	16.46	
1	•••	12	• • •	***	13	61	186	1.79		***	5:39	3·33	2·55	1.27	5·98 7·18	18·23 16·16	20.65	1
• • • •	•	4		•••	4	192	466	2 .07	•••	•••	5:32	4.85	5·72	····	11.35	27.55	24.53	2
•••			1	•••	1	48	101	2.41	•••		2.41	4.17	2.41	.21	10.54	22.18	18.67	4
		•••	•••	•••	• • •	5	64	, 29	•••		15.89	1.49		•	1.49	19.19	15.29	5
	•••	6			6	58	216	1.52		•••	12.50	9.46	2.19	1.01	9.80	36.49	31.59	6
		4	•••		4	53	123	1.23	•••		9.83	2.04	•41	·81	10.82	25.19	25.81	7
1		26	1		28	433	1,192	1.83		•••	6.62	4.53	2:43	•58	9.01	24:81	22:46	

32

# IMPERIAL STATEMENT No. VI.—Deaths registered from different causes

1	2			3			4		5	6	7	8	9	10
				<u> </u>		m1				1	1	[	1	
				Sensu		Births.	1							
No.	Districts	and town	15.	Population according to Census of 1921.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Birth-rate.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fever.	Dysentery and diarrhæa.	Respiratory diseases.
	TOWNS	-concld.												
8	Assam T Dhubri	VALLEY.		6,707	117	112	229	34.14	4	•••		43	25	29
9	Goalpara		•••	6,212	111	104	215	34.61	1			98	14	20
10	Gauripur	***	•••	4,311	102	74	176	40.83	4			65	10	13
11	Gauhati	•••	•••	16,480	249	265	514	31.19	13	29	•••	240	65	65
12	Barpeta	•••		11,730	294	268	562	47.91	55		•••	139	50	61
13	Tezpur	•••	•••	7,341	103	108	211	28.74	•••	1	•••	68	21	37
14	Mangaldai	•••	•••	1,023	9	16	25	24:44	1		•••	11	2	
15	Nowgong	•••	•••	6,885	95	106	201	29.19	***	1	•••	85	27	16
16	Jorhat	•••	•••	6,626	103	91	194	29:28	1	•••	•••	27	31	26
17	Sibsagar	***	•••	5,329	107	100	207	38.84	4++	•••		61	12	2
18	Golaghat	***		3,655	62	52	114	31.19	1	***	•••	61	7	4
19	Nazira	***		2,632	47	57	104	39.51	•••	•••	•••	59	6	2
20	Dibrugarh	•••	•••	16,067	223	208	431.	26.92	•••	•••		75	54	36
21	North Lakhimp	our	•••	1,966	32	18	50	<b>2</b> 5·43	1.1			16	2	4
22	Doom Dooma	•••	•••	1,162	16	12	28	24.09	4		•••	14	3	10
23	Tinsukia		•••	3,080	48	37	85	27.59				30	5	1
	Total	***	***	101,146	1,718	1,628	3,346	33.08	84	31		1,092	334	326
	Total fo	r towns	•••	149,175	2,377	2,282	4,659	31.23	172	31		1,410	542	443
	Total for th	зе	6,852,242	110,107	102,648	212,755	31.04	19,182	1,647		113,198	11,159	6,708	

### Supplementary (optional) Statement

				4	1		ſ		1		1			
				1	:	2		3		4	5		6	
	Towns.		Ma	laria.	Enterio	fever.	Mea	sles.	Relapsin	ng fever.	Kala-	azar.	Other	fevers.
			Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.
Silchar	***	• • •	7	•68		•••	•••		•••	•••	2	19	21	2.05
Sylhet	***	•••	77	4.55	•••		2	.11	•••	•••	8	•47	3	•18
Gauhati	• • •	•••	64	3.88	4	·24	1	•06		***	52	3.16	<b>1</b> 19	7.22
Barpeta	•••		98	8.35	1	.08	.,.	•••		•••	25	2.13	15	1.28
Dhubri	• • •	4 * *	20	2.98	õ	.74	• • •	•••	1	•14	9	1.34	8	1.19
Goalpara	•••	• • •	17	2.73	•••		1	·16	•••		20	3.22	60	9.66
Tezpur	• > •	•••	21	2.86	2	·27				•••	32	4.36	13	1.77
Nowgong	•••	• • •	•••	* * *	•••	•••				•••	63	9.15	22	3.19
Jorhat	***		15	2.26	5	.75	•••	•••	•••	•••	7	1.05		•••
Dibrugarh	• • •	**.	12	.74	7	· <b>4</b> 3	•••	•••		•••	9	.56	47	2.93
Shillong	•••	•••	8	•46	1	·05			•••	•••	•••	•••	27	1.26

in the districts and towns of the province of Assam during the year 1924—concluded.

			11		1	12	13						14					15
		Injur	ies.								Ratio	of deaths	per 1,00	0 of popu	lation.			
Sui	cide.	702	imals,									rhœa.	vå (			From all	causes.	
Male.	Female.	Wounds or accidents.	Snakes and wild animals.	Rabies.	Total.	All other causes.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Plague.	Fevor.	Dysentery and diarrhœa.	Respiratory diseases.	Injuries.	All other causes.	For the year.	Mean of previous five years.	Number.
													. [				1	
		6	•••		6	82	189	•59	•••		6.41	3.73	4.32	·8 <b>9</b>	<b>12</b> ·23	28.18	37.87	8
•••	•••	5		•••	5	22	160	.16	•••		15.78	2.25	3.22	.80	3.24	25.76	31.55	9
	•••	1	•••		1	33	126	•93		•••	<b>15</b> ·08	2.32	3.01	•23	7.65	29.23	16.93	10
		8	1	•••	9	137	558	•79	1.76	•••	14.56	3.94	3.94	.54	8:31	33.86	50.52	11
		10	1		11	103	419	4.69			11·S5	4.26	5.20	•94	8.78	35.72	26.76	12
1		7	•••	3	11	80	218		•14		9.26	2.86	5.04	1.49	10.89	29.69	19.75	13
***		1	•••		1	14	29	.97	•••		10 <sup>:</sup> 75	1.95		•97	13.68	28:35	<b>22</b> ·48	14
1	•••	6	1		8	64	201	•••	•14		12:34	3.92	2.32	1.16	9.29	29.19	<b>27</b> ·88	15
1		4	1	***	6	61	152	•15	•••	•••	4.07	4.68	3.92	•90	9.20	22.94	20.82	<b>1</b> 6
•••	•••	2	•••		2	35	112	***			11•44	2.25	•37	•37	6 <b>·56</b>	21.01	. 18.01	17
1	1	2	***	•••	4	15	92	•27	•••		16.69	1.91	1.09	1.09	4.10	25.17	24.89	18
•••				•••		3	70	•••			22.41	2.27	.76		1.13	26.59	16.33	19
1		15	•••	•••	16	137	318	***	***	•••	4.68	3.37	2.24	.99	8.55	19.86	22.24	20
•••	•••	2		•••	2	22	46		•••	•••	8.14	1.01	<b>2</b> ·03	1.01	11.19	23.39	29.50	21
	•••	1	•••		1	4	36	3.44			12.04	2.58	8.60	·86	3.44	30.98	30.12	22
•••		1			1	9	46				9.74	1.62	• 32	•32	2.92	14.93	10.06	23
5	1	71	4	3	84	821	2,772	•83	•30		10.79	3.30	3:22	•83	8.11	27.40	25.19	
6	1	97	5	. 3	112	1,254	3,964	1.15	•20	1	9.45	3.63	2.97	.75	8.40	26.57	24:31	
138	97	1,395	355	52	2,037	33,196	187,127	2.79	24		16.52	1.62	.98	•29	4.84	27:30	29.34	

VI(a) for the year 1924.

	7		8		9		10		11	12				
D2	sentery.	Diar	rhœa.	Pneu	ımonia.	Pt	hisis.	Other r	espiratory eases.	Deaths	Deat	hs under one	e year.	Infant mortality rate.
Death	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	Deaths.	Ratio.	child- birth,	Male.	Female.	Total.	
20	1.96	14	1.37	3	.29	4	.39	19	1.86	2	21	18	39	155.38
58	3.42	24	1.42	12	•71	13	•77	38	$2 \cdot 24$	10	50	45	95	205.63
49	2.97	16	•97	39	2:36	11	•67	15	•91	6	51	49	100	194:55
27	2:30	23	1. 9	33	2.81	8	<b>.</b> 68	20	1.70	7	60	45	105	186.83
20	2.98	5	.74	7	1.04	8	1.19	14	2.08	4.	28	25	53	231.44
. 9	1.45	5	•80	12	1.93	1	·16	7	1.12	5	28	13	41	190.70
12	1.63	9	1.22	13	1.77	7	• • 95	17	2·31	6	15	19	34	161.14
27	3.92		•••		•••	•••	•••	16	2.32	5	7	17	24	119.40
22	3.32	9	1.35	10	1.50	4	.60	12	1.81	4	26	. 11	37	190.72
47	2.93	7	•43	6	•37	2	.12	28	1.74	4	20	21	41	95.13
17	.99	6	*35	5	•29		•••	20	1.16	1	35	26	61	113.17

# IMPERIAL STATEMENT No. VII.—Deaths registered from Cholera in the

				Circles of trati	f Regis-	Villa	ges.					
Number.	Distric	ets.		Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from cholera were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from cholera were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
1	2			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	SURMA VA											
1	Cachar			12	11	1,103	241	33	84	316	877	946
2	Sylhet		•••	40	39	10,781	1,339	383	332	481	965	1,085
	Total	•••		52	50	11,884	1,580	416	416	797	1,842	2,031
- 3	ASSAM VAI Goalpara	LLEY.	•••	22	20	2,137	371	23	2	2	11	59
4	Kamrup	•••	•••	<b>1</b> 5	14	1,954	<b>17</b> 5	13	10	98	744	1,002
5	Darrang		•••	13	l   9	1,406	97	2	7	27	26	48
6	Nowgong	•••	•••	10	7	1,495	12*	1	1	6	11	7
7	Sibsagar	•••	•••	<b>1</b> 5	10	2,143	103	8	3	7	. 22	19
8	Lakhimpur	•••	***	15	5	1,702	3	2	2	5	3	4
	Total			90	65	10,837	761	49	25	145	817	1,139
	Total for	142	115	22,721	2,341	465	441	942	2,659	3,170		

\* Mauzas.

# IMPERIAL STATEMENT No. VIII.—Deaths registered from

								ATTAIN T							
					Cir Regi	cles of stration.	Villa	-							
Number.	*	Distri	cts.		Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from small-pox were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from small-pox were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	Мау.	June.	July.
1		2			3	4.	5	6	7	8	9	10	11 .	12	13
	}	SURMA 1	VALLEY.												۰
1	Cachar	***	•••	•••	12	2	1,103	2	5		4	•••	•••	1	***
2	Sylhet	***	•••	•••	40	10	10,781	30	20	12	15	8	12	9	3
		Total	0.00	•••	52	12	11,884	32	25	12	19	8	12	10	3
		ASSAM V	ALLEY.												
3	Goalpar		•••		22	12	2,137	70	7	8	13	27	29	2 <b>2</b>	16
4	Kamru		***	•••	15	13	1,954	59	51 <sup>.</sup>	45	103	189	97	123	<b>6</b> 9
5	Darrang		•••		13	10	1,406	119	83	30	59	39	43	74	17
6	Nowgon	g	***	•••	10	8	1,495	6*	48	26	25	20	<b>1</b> 6	4	1
7	Sibsaga	r	***	***	15	9	2,143	17	4	3		4	3	15	5
8	Lakhim	pur	***	30.0	15	3	1,702	1	1	5	1	•••	•••	2	
		Total	•••	•••	90	55	10,887	272	189	117	201	279	188	230	108
		Total for	the Province	***	142	67	22,721	304	214	129	220	287	200	240	111

# Mauzas.

districts of Assam during each month of the year 1924.

		P						Total.		Ratio 1,000	of death of popula	s per tion.	previous	
Juno.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Malo.	Female.	Total.	Mean ratio per 1,000 of I five years.	Number.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
439	131	10	7	1	20	11	1,534	1,341	2,875	5.86	5.61	5.74	2:27	X.
555	162	55	95	988	1,828	1,209	4,387	3,751	8,138	3.35	3.04	3.50	2.19	2
994	293	65	102	989	1,848.	1,220	5,921	5,092	11,013	3.77	3.46	3.63	2:21	
332	407	94	133	92	502	437	1,058	1,03€	2,094	2.60	2.91	2.75	1.19	3
1,852	1,082	220	213	68	74	31	2,531	2,876	5,407	6:37	7.87	7.09	3:36	4
41	19	18	13	30	18	16	147	118	265	•58	•52	.55	3.30	5
27	14	30	3	4	3	8	65	50	115	•31	•26	•29	1.79	6
26	19	11	14	17	14	7	93	74	167	•21	<b>'1</b> 9	·20	1.20	7
18	20	13	15	18	13	8	63	58	121	•20	•21	•20	•59	8
2,296	1,561	386	391	229	624	507	3,957	4,212	8,169	1.96	2:34	2·14	1.86	
3,290	1,854	451	493	1,218	2,472	1,727	9,878	9,304	19,182	2.75	2.84	2.79	2.02	

Small-pox in the districts of Assam during each month of the year 1924.

		1		(				Total.		Numbe	er of deaths		of death	ns per	vious	
	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.		Diale.	Fomale.	Total,	Under 1 year.	One to 10 years.	Male,	Female,	Total.	Wean ratio per 1,000 of previous five years.	Number.
	14	15	16	17	18	1	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	24	3	2	6			5	5 45	10 93	8	7	.03	·02	•02 •03	·02	1 2
1	2	3	2	6	1		53	50	103	8	7	.03	•63	.03	·16	
-	9	23	0 1 0	•••	2		93	63	156	8	12	23	·18	20	•52	3
	26	17	8	16	34	•	422	356	778	107	269	1.06	•97	1.02	•56	4
	30	16	3	2	6		219	183	402	44	87	.86	*81	*84	•66	5
	4	1	3		1		76	68	144	9	24	•36	•36	*36	1.31	6
	6		5	4	10		24	25	49			.02	.06	.05	<b>·1</b> 8	7
	2	•••	4.	***			8	7	15		***	•02	.02	.02	.08	8
	77	57	23	22	53		842	702	1,544	168	3,92	•41	.59	•40	•48	
	79	60	25	28	54		895	752	1,647	176	399	•25	•23	•24	.34	

# IMPERIAL STATEMENT No. IX.—Deaths registered from Fevers

					Circ Regist	les of ration.	Villa	ges.			•		
Number.		Districts.	•		Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from fevers were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from fevers were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
1		2			3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		SURMA VAI	LLEY.						,				
1	Cachar	•••	•••	•••	12	12	1,103	539	661	464	486	628	638
2	Sylhet	•••	***	***	40	39	10,781	8,893	3,756	3,125	2,793	2,923	3,088
		Total	***	•••	52	51	11,884	9,432	4,417	3,589	3,279	3,551	3,726
	A	SSAM VALL	EY.										
3	Goalpara	•••	***	* * *;	22	22	2,137	2,426	1,645	1,371	1,439	1,601	1,686
4	Kamrup	***	***		15	14	1,954	1,047	880	689	1,005	1,207	1,439
5	Darrang	***	***	e re ej	13	12	1,406	1,377	514	414	678	728	689
6	Nowgong	•••			10	10	1,495	53*	408	410	538	. 609	678
. 7	Sibsagar	•••	•••	• • •,	15	15	2,143	1,310	492	423	591	653	724
8	Lakhimpur	•••		•••	·15	15	1,702	1,396	454	378	372	373	517
	· ·	Total	•••	•••	90	88	10,837	7,609	4,393	3,685	4,623	5,171	5,733
		Total for	the Province	***	142	139	22,721	17,041	8,810	7,274	7,902	8,722	9,459

\* Mauzas.

## IMPERIAL STATEMENT No. X .- Deaths registered from

							EMENT I		1			
				Circles of tion		Villa	ges.					
Number.	Dis	tricts.		Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from dysentery and diarrhea were reported.	Number in each district,	Number from which deaths from dysentery and diarrhæa were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April,	May.
1	1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	SURMA	VALL	EY.									
1	Cachar	•••	***	12	11	1,103	196	111	77	108	201	180
2	Sylhet	•••	•	40	39	10,781	1,686	322	264	<b>2</b> 96	396	457
		Total	• • •	52	50	11,884	1,882	433	341	404	597	637
	Assam	VALL	EY									
3	Goalpara	•••	<b>6.3</b> 0	22	20	2,137	137	15	4	12	9	16
4	Kamrup	•••	•••	15	15	1,954	138	33	33	34	69	51
5	Darrang	•••	•••	13	12	1,406	273	38	27	40	84	72
6	Nowgong	•••	**,*	10	10	1,495	28*	28	18	33	25	23
7	Sibsagar		•••	15	14	2,143	509	82	55	68	132	117
8	Lakhimpur	•••	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	15	12	1,702	96	73	61	66	91	108
	Total	***	***	90	83	10,837	1,181	269	198	253	410	387
	Total	for the	Province	142	133	22,721	3,063	702	539	657	1,007	1,024

in the districts of Assam during each month of the year 1924.

									Total.		Ratio 1,000	of death	ation.	of pre-	
	June.	July	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female,	Total.	Mean ratio per 1,000 of vious five years.	Number.
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
				<u>'</u>					<u> </u>						
	723	663	517	491	475	438	567	3,498	3,253	6,751	13.37	13.61	13.49	16.01	1
	3,253	3,259	3,371	3,901	4,111	4,478	4,851	<b>2</b> 3,219	19,690	42,909	17.74	15.97	16.88	18.57	2
	3,976	3,922	3,888	4,392	4,586	4,916	5,418	26,717	22,943	49,660	17:01	15:59	16.32	18:15	
	2,139	1,880	1,796	1,874	1,785	1,866	1,896	11,582	9,396	20,978	28.48	26.40	27:51	26.74	3
	1,490	1,216	1,090	1,014	996	945	1,146	6,969	6,148	13,117	17:54	16.82	17.19	16.58	4
ı	823	<b>6</b> 93	651	701	661	678	892	4,239	3,883	8,122	16.76	17:29	17.01	15.34	5
I	660	604	509	638	549	509	520	3,559	3,073	6,632	17:05	16 <sup>-</sup> 23	16·66	17.27	6
ı	783	716	714	970	908	868	741	4,615	3,998	8,613	10.63	10.27	10.46	11.91	7
	477	538	676	571	613	607	500	3,216	2,860	6,076	10.28	10.45	10.35	10.81	8
	6,372	5,647	5,436	5,763	5,542	5,473	5,695	34,180	29,558	63,538	16.98	16:32	16.67	16.63	
	10,348	9,569	9,324	10,160	10,128	10,389	11,113	60,897	52,301	113,198	16.99	15.99	16.52	17 30	

Dysentery and Diarrhæa in the districts of Assam during each month of the year 1924.

Dysente	J							Total.	*	<u> </u>	of death		previous	
June.	July.	August,	September.	October.	November.	December.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous five years.	Nam oer.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
					,								1	
200	129	111	97	101	107	142	767	797	1,564	2.94	3.33	3.12	2.26	1
359	253	. 274	312	348	<b>5</b> 86	477	2,337	2,007	4,344	1.78	1.62	1.71	1.28	2
559	382	385	409	449	693	619	3,104	2,804	5,908	1.97	1.90	1.04	1.69	1 2 3 9 9 1 1 1
											,			
29	39	26	27	32	30	17	143	113	256	<b>·</b> 35	*32	,33	•36	3
80	107	69	55	64	40	32	370	297	667	•93	·81	·87	•80	4
100	118	101	67	95	67	61	479	391	870	1.89	1 74	1.83	2.78	5
34	30	26	29	34	25	20	179	146	325	:86	•77	.82	1.04	6
140	126	184	190	180	174	134	631	751	1,582	1.91	1.93	1.92	3.05	7
171	164	152	129	224	178	134	843	708	1,551	2.69	<b>2</b> ·58	2.64	3:63	. 8
554	584	558	497	629	514	398	2,845	2,406	5,251	1.41	1:33	1:37	1.91	
1,113	966	943	906	1,078	1,207	1,017	5,949	5,210	11,159	1.66	1.59	1.63	1.81	1

#### IMPERIAL STATEMENT No. XI.—Deaths registered from

				Circles of	Registra-	Villa			-			
Number.	Districts.		Districts.		Number from which deaths from respiratory diseases were reported.	Number in each district.	Number from which deaths from respiratory diseases were reported.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
1		2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	SURMA	VALLEY.										
1	Cachar	•••	•••	12	11	1,103	127	59	51	50	84	98
2	Sylhet	•••	•••	40	39	10,781	730	196	. 172	154	156	111
	Total	***	•••	52	50	11,884	857	255	223	204	240	209
	Assam V	VALLEY.										
3	Goalpara	***	•••	22	15	2,137	48	14	9	14	7	5
4	Kamrup	***	•••	15	14	1,954	45	30	18	38	50	25
5	Darrang	•••	•••	13	11	1,406	191	63	66	63	70	56
6	Nowgong	***	***	10	10	1,495	16*	9	17	15	11	10
7	Sibsagar		•••	15	12	2,143	229	103	86	85	130	97
8	Lakhimpur	• • •	***	15	14	1,702	53	128	148	114	144	116
	Total	***	***	90	76	10,837	<b>5</b> 82	347	344	329	412	309
	Total for	the Prov	rince	142	126	22,721	1,439	602	567	533	652	518

\* Mauzas.

#### IMPERIAL STATEMENT No. XII.—Deaths registered from Plague

			T1/11		O 1 /1 1 1 1 1	MENT		. 200			,	
		-		Circle Regist	es of ration.	Vil	lages.		1			
Number.	Distr	ricts.		Number in each district.  Number from which deaths from plague were reported.		Number in each district.  Number from which deaths from plague were reported.		January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
1	2		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
	SURMA	VALLEY.										
1	Cachar	•••		12	•••	1,103	•••	•••		•••	•••	•••
2	Sylhet	•••		40	***	10,781	•••					***
	Total	Total		52	•••	11,884	•••					•••
	Assam V	VALLEY.					<del></del>					
3	Goalpara		,	22	***	2,137						•••
4	Kamrup	•••	•••	15		1,954					•	
5	Darrang	•••	•••	13	•••	1,406	•••	•••	•••	., •••		
6	Nowgong	•••		10	•••	1,495	001	•••	•••	. 1		
7	Sibsagar	•••		15	•••	2,143	***	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••
8	Lakhimpur	•••		15	***	1,702	002	•••		•••	***	
	Total	•••	•••	90	•••	10,837	'				••;	
	Total for	the Provi	ince	142		22,721			•••			

Respiratory diseases in the districts of Assam during each month of the year 1924.

								Total.		Ratio 1,000	of death	ation.	previous	
June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Mean ratio per 1,000 of previous five years.	Number.
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
93	94	100	74	111	86	96	561	435	996	2.14	1.82	1.99	3.76	1
188	114	126	125	126	214	180	1,106	706	1,812	•84	.57	•71	2 02	2
231	208	226	199	237	300	276	1,667	1,141	2,808	1.03	.77	•92	2:30	
14	16	15	15	8	5	9	94	37	131	•23	•10	•17	•93	3
21	23	21	40	28	15	33	213	129	342	•53	·35	•44	49	4.
61	41	64	33	73	54	61	417	288	705	1.65	1.28	1.47	4.06	5
7	6	10	9	15	11	8	77	51	128	.37	.27	•32	1.71	6
96	77	80	117	107	88	65	661	470	1,131	1.52	1.20	1.35	3.97	7
97	92	129	<b>1</b> 11	127	120	137	901	562	1,463	2.88	2.05	2:49	5.24	8
296	255	319	325	358	293	313	2,363	1,537	3,900	1.17	*85	1.02	2. 68	
527	463	545	524	595	593	589	4,030	2,678	6,708	1'12	·81	.98	2:51	

in the districts of Assam during each month of the year 1924.

									Total		Ratio 1,000	of deatl	hs per ation.	previous	
	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Mean ratio per 1,000 of five years.	Number.
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
			•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	4#7	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	***	. 1
	•••	•••	***	•••	***	***	•••	•••	***	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	2
	•••				•••		•••	•••	•••		•••		۵۰.		
	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	•••		•••	3
	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••		}	·	•••	•••	***		***	5
	•••	•••	•••	•••			•••				12	•••	•••	•••	6
		•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••		•••	•1•	•••		•••	7
	•••	•••	•••			• • •			•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	•••	8
-	•••			•••										•••	
	•••					•••				•••					

### APPENDIX II.

#### PROVINCIAL.

Statement showing details of registration in compulsory areas.

Compulsory re	gistration	area.	Population according to Census of 1921.	Estimated births at 286 per 1,000 married women between the ages of 15 and 40.	Number of births registered during the year.	Estimated birth-rate per mille.	Registered birth-rate per mille.	Including deaths in hospitals.	gistered g the	Including deaths in hos-	Excluding deaths in hospitals.	Number of prosecutions under Act IV (B.C.) of 1873.	Number of convictions.
1			2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Silchar	***		10,204		251		24:60	186	133	18.23	13.03	2	2
Hailakandi	•••	500	2,228		49		21.99	36	31	16.16	13.91	6	6
Sylhet	***		16,912		462		27:32	466	404	27.55	23.88	- 7	7
Karimganj	• • •		4,552		116		25.48	101	86	22.18	18.89	15	12
Maulvi Bazar	000	•••	3,334		77		23 09	64	56	19.19	16.79	14	14
Habiganj	•••	•••	5,918		194		32.78	216	187	36.49	31.59	2	2
Sunamganj	444		4,881		164		33.59	123	112	25.19	22.94	17	16
Dhubri	***	••	6,707		229		34.14	189	150	28.18	22.36	15	10
Goalpara			6,212		215		34.61	160	139	25.76	22:37	20	16
Gauripur	* * *	•••	4,311	ble.	176	ble.	40.83	126	126	29.23	29.23	55	54
Gauhati	•••	•••	16,480	available.	514	available.	31.19	558	391	33.86	23.72	49	31
Barpeta	•••	•••	11,730	Not av	562	t av	47.91	419	399	35.72	34-01	9	7
Tezpur	• •	•••	7,341	Z	211	Not	28.74	218	166	29.69	22.61	40	34
Mangaldai	***	•••	1,023		25	,	24.44	29	13	28:35	12.70	10	10
Nowgong	***	***	6,885		201		29.19	201	118	29.19	17.13	11	9
Sibsagar	***	***	5,329		207		38.84	112	96	21.01	18.01	34	No t avail-
Nazira	•••	***	2,632		104		39.51	70	70	26.59	26.59	8	able.
Jorhat	***	•••	6,626		194		29.28	152	116	22-94	17.50	7	Not
0 011100										05.18	10.08	00	avail- able.
Golaghat	***	•••	3,655		114		31.19	92	73	25.17	19.97	30	13
Dibrugarh	***	***	16,007		431	6	26:93	318	177	19.86	11·05 30·98	22	13
Doom Dooma	4 4 9	***	1,162		28		24.09		36	30.98	17.29	1 4	4
North Lakhim	our	***	1,966		50		25.43		34	23·39 14·93	14.93	11.	Not
Tinsukia		•••	3,080		85		27.59	46	46	14,93	14.33	1.1	avail- able.
	Total	<b>0</b> 0+	149,175		4,659		31.23	3,964	3,159	26.57	21.18	388	266

#### GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM.

The Governor and the Minister of Local Self-Government.

Resolution on the Annual Public Health Report of the Province of Assam for the year 1924.

Extract from the Proceedings of the Governor of Assam and the Minister of Local Self-Government in the Local Self-Government Department, Public Health Branch, No. 2932L.S.G., dated the 16th June 1925.

READ-

The Public Health Report for the year 1924.

#### RESOLUTION.

- 1. Although the climatic conditions of the year 1924 did not greatly vary from the normal and economic conditions compared not unfavourably with those of the previous year, there was a rise in the recorded provincial death-rate of 3.74 per mille, which was not fully compensated for by an increase in the birth-rate of 2.22. Concurrently the rate of infantile mortality also increased by 5.25 to 184.75 per thousand, but this still compares favourably with that of other major provinces. There were no epidemics of influenza or small-pox and the mortality from both these diseases as well as that recorded under respiratory diseases was lower than in 1923. The increase in the provincial death-rate was due mainly to the appearance of cholera in an epidemic form in several districts and to the spread of kala azar.
- 2. The number of cases of kala azar treated was considerably greater than that in 1923, and the number of reported deaths from the disease increased by nearly fifteen hundred. As the Director has pointed out, although a part of the increase can be attributed to better diagnosis there was a simultaneous rise in the number of deaths recorded under the general head of fevers. The recent surveys have in fact shown a widespread prevalence and indications of a recrudescence of kala azar, which but for the measures in force might well devastate areas again as in the nineties of the last century. The Governor and his Minister acknowledge gratefully the devotion and zeal displayed by the staff of the Department in the past, and look for even better results from the measures which are under contemplation for expanding the Department and using the new drugs more widely. The researches of the kala azar Commission were continued during the year. Until the life history of the parasite and its mode of transmission are known, measures must continue to be curative and not preventive.
- 3. The Government have under contemplation a scheme for the cheaper supply and wider use of anti-cholera vaccine on the appearance of epidemics, but they recognise the difficulty of stopping effectively by any treatment the onset of cholera epidemics which there is reason to believe are introduced from outside into the Assam Valley and in the Surma Valley are transmitted along the lines of communication from the endemic areas of Bengal and Sylhet. They look rather to the improvement of the water-supply and the concurrent spread of education for the prevention of the progress of the disease. Since the close of the year considerable sums of money have been voted by the Legislative Council for the improvement of the rural water-supply and these have been placed at the disposal of Local Boards. At the same time the Director of Public Health has drawn up in conjunction with the Red Cross Society schemes of propaganda which include instruction in the selection of pure drinking water and in other precautions against water-borne diseases. A scheme for the formation of mobile epidemic units or parties whose work will lie mainly in the supervision and purification of water-supplies is under examination.

- 4. The health of the tea gardens was again good, the death-rate from all causes being 4.28 lower than that of the province as a whole. The Governor and his Minister take this opportunity of congratulating the Tea Industry on the results of the careful supervision exercised over the health of the population in their charge, and observe with satisfaction that there were no epidemics and no deaths among immigrant labourers during transit.
- 5. There was no noticeable improvement in the reporting of vital statistics, but it is hoped that the measures now under contemplation, which include short and clear translations of the existing instructions and their wide dissemination to the reporting agencies, will bear fruit in the coming year.
- 6. Special anti-malarial measures were continued during the year at Pasighat, Lumding and Haflong, but no large schemes on these lines could be undertaken in the absence of funds. Since the close of the year an enquiry has been instituted into the possibility of cheapening the price of quinine, or in the alternative of rendering supplies of cinchona febrifuge available. The report of the Committee appointed to enquire into this subject is awaited.
- 7. There was only one meeting in the year of the Public Health Board, but the work of the Health Board (Epidemics) proceeded on the usual lines and there was constant discussion and co-ordination between the Medical and Public Health Departments.
- 8. The thanks of the Governor and his Minister are due to Major Murison and his staff for their able and zealous work in a year of considerable difficulty, and to Major Hanafin for his careful and illuminating report.

ORDER.—Ordered that the Resolution be published in the Assam Gazette.

By order of the Government of Assam,

G. T. LLOYD,

Offg. Second Secretary to the Government of Assam.



